THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY,
BY JAMES C. HASSON.

Guaranteed Circulation, - - 1,200

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VOLUME XXI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1887. NUMBER 36.

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A GLORIOUS WORLD.

What a glorious world is this,
With its sunshine and its flowers,
And what an ecstasy of bliss
In its flood of summer hours,
How the birds from tree to tree
Hop and join in sweet refrain,
Paradise could not fairer be,
Only, sometimes we have rain.

Then think of friendship and its ties,
How they cheer the weary soul,
What a balm they bring for the sighs
That o'er our poor spirits roll,
How delightful the peace we feel,
As we trudge the valley through,
Before such shrine we fain would kneel,
Only, some men are not true.

Then think of love and all it brings
From heaven, to meet our needs,
Think of the loving truth that clings,
And the path in which it leads,
Roses bloom round it day by day,
It cannot be bought or sold.
Romance to it all mankind pay,
Only love sometimes grows cold.

Then, is this all? It cannot be,
The being who made the heart
Never made all things fair to see,
And then, bound man to a part.
Here, he gives joys that we may know
What lies beyond time's dark tide,
And faith, that should from promise flow,
Saith we shall be satisfied.

AROUND THE WORLD IN 50 DAYS.

TWO SIMULTANEOUS GIGANTIC ENTERPRISES IN ASIA.

An Earth-Girdling Journey Will Soon Become a Vacation Amusement.

A year or two ago, making the best possible time, a traveler could not have gone around the world in less than about 100 days. From New York to Liverpool is a little more than six days, from Liverpool to the eastern boundary of Europe is an easily made journey; but from the very edge of Asia all the way across that great continent, or around it, was a slow journey; also across the Pacific to the American continent again. In America and in Europe and between them travel has long been reduced to a science, but this is not half around the globe. Two great enterprises have now been put on foot—one of which has just been accomplished and the other is intended to be finished within five years—whereby the Pacific may readily be crossed in ocean "greyhounds" and the Asiatic continent will be traversed by a railroad. Already the trans-Asiatic journey has been shortened greatly by the construction of the Trans-Caspian Road, now just completed by Russia. The Russian generals and soldiers who have conquered Central Asia have shown great bravery, but the railroad engineers who constructed the Trans-Caspian Railway did an even more important service, for they have really opened a continent. Its construction presented difficulties equal to those of any hazardous military campaign, to protect from the high ever moving sands of a desert, destitute of water and wood. Three grave questions presented themselves to the engineers: How to keep the way clear of the unruly sand? Whence bring water? And how to get fuel? Six hundred and seventy miles of railway now in actual operation is a splendid answer to all these queries?

The danger from ever-moving sand was obviated thus: clay was brought from a great distance and spread over sand, sea water was brought and sprinkled over that [illegible]; at last fences were built against sandy winds. Water was brought to the railway stations from the neighboring mountains by a system of pipes without any pumps. As to fuel, oil from Baku proved to be an excellent substitute for wood and coal—a substitute that has been made in Pennsylvania. Considering the great difficulties the Trans-Caspian Railway has been pushed very rapidly. This is owing in the first place to the unlimited supply of money, the Czar's government being its owner. In the second place there never was a lack of laborers even in the midst of a sandy desert, for a number of regiments of soldiers, especially trained and drilled for railway building were always at the engineer's command. When this railroad is once in good working order, the Russian Government will not need to mass large forces in its Asiatic possessions, for in case of need any number of soldiers can be sent there with rapidity. New Russia can threaten India more effectively than ever before. Besides its military significance that railway is very important even purely from an economic standpoint. Russia annually imports cotton (chiefly from the United States) valued at 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 roubles in gold (from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000). Now it is said that a considerable amount of cotton will be brought from Central Asia. Formerly a transport from Bochara to Moscow took about four months, and now it is only ten days. Within a short time from the opening of the railway for private parties, there was transported by it about 5,000,000 pounds of cotton. It is possible that some time in the future Russian manufacturers will stop buying our cotton; but we can take some satisfaction in the fact that it was an American locomotive that first ran on that railway and wakened the wild inhabitants of the deserts and oases of Central Asia. But to return to the journey around the world. The Trans-Caspian Road has shortened it a good deal. Englishmen now go by it to India, and save about a week over the Suez Canal route by water. But the greatest shortening of the journey will be made by the completion of the Trans-Siberian Road.

A project to build a railway through the great territory of Siberia was made by an American company about ten years ago, which offered its services and capital to the Russian Government. As the Czar would not agree to the terms of the offer, which were like those on which the Pacific Railroads were built in this country, the project was then dropped. But the American suggestion has had its effect in Russia. Since then the government greatly assisted the companies which undertook to push their lines toward the Ural Mountains. Now there are two lines having their termini on the Ural, one at Orenburg and the other at Ekaterinburg, both places being distant from St. Petersburg about 1,500 miles. The question of pushing the railway lines beyond the Ural has been warmly discussed in Russia for the last five years; but the leading railroad men and statesmen could not agree as to what route should be preferred, the South Siberian or the Central Siberian. The latter route has been finally selected. The Czar has approved the decision of the council of the empire to build a railway running from the Ural Mountains all the way to the Pacific, a distance of 5,000 miles by direct route. However, as in Siberia there are on the route great rivers like the Mississippi and Missouri, they will serve to shorten the railway proper by the establishment of steamship lines. The great Russian Railway (about 7,000 miles) will run as follows: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Lake Baikal, Stretinsk, Nerchinsk, and Vladivostok on the Pacific. As far as Tobolsk the road is to be yet constructed, making 400 miles. From Tobolsk it is easy to reach Tomsk by water way, running down the Irtish River and up the Obi River, a distance of over 1,000 miles. Then Irkutsk can be reached either by direct railway or by rail and water. From Tomsk to Irkutsk it is more than 700 miles. Thence onward, a railway, a part of which must be cut through the high mountains, must extend a distance of about 400 miles, and then the journey will be down the Amour River which flows into the Pacific. Steamers have been running on the Amour about ten years. From the point on the Amour lying the farthest south a railway must be constructed, leading to Vladivostok. This town is situated on the farthest south point of the Pacific shore belonging to Russia, and is the only Siberian harbor that does not freeze during the winter. The distance from Northinsk to Vladivostok is 2,000 miles. The time that will be required for the journey from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is about fifteen days. The trip across the Pacific has just been shortened by the fast line of steamers from Vancouver to Yokohama, which makes the journey in fifteen days. This will soon be shortened. Already it has had the effect of lessening the price of passage from San Francisco to China to $200. By the great Siberian railway the world-girdling excursion will be greatly shortened. Let a traveler start eastward from New York. In six days he will be at Liverpool; in three days more at St. Petersburg; in fifteen days more on the Pacific coast at Vladivostok; six days more at Yokohama; fifteen days more at Vancouver, and five days more back again in New York, having been gone but fifty days. Men now living are reasonably sure to take this excursion as a vacation pastime, and it may not cost more than $1,000.

An Asian California.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Journal des Debats* gives an interesting description of the new California, as the new gold mines discovered in the valley of the Djelgute River are called. This valley is upon the Chinese bank of the Amour, opposite the Russian Colony of Tgnachino, and as the soil is very marshy, and there are no roads, it is only accessible in winter. Gold was first discovered there in May, 1884, and it soon attracted a great many adventurers, the earliest comers being Russian deserters and escaped convicts from Siberia; and by the month of January in last year there was a colony of 8000 Russians, the total having been very much increased since, while there are also about 6000 Chinese and 150 adventurers of different nationalities, the last named of whom have joined the Russians, the organization of the colony being altogether Russian. The gold-finders are divided into 722 artels (small groups of workmen), all of whom are absolutely equal. These artels elect twelve elders (starchina), who do not work themselves, but superintend the diggings and receive a salary of 200 roubles a month. They are selected from among the dealers in gold and the tavern keepers, and form a sort of district police corps. They do not meet with any interference from the Chinese authorities in this remote valley, the laws of which are very simple but severe, the penalty of death being inflicted for cheating at play, for adulterating the gold dust, or for theft; while flogging is inflicted for drunkenness during the hours of labour or for bringing females into the colony. Since the foundation of the colony there have been only three murders and two inflictions of the death penalty, a Russian having been hung for adulterating the gold dust, and a Jew flogged to death for having spread false news as to the approach of a body of Russian troops, hoping thereby to send down the price of gold owing to the panic. There are twenty-seven taverns in the colony, and, owing to the competition, the prices are not high, except for spirits. The gold-fields, which are twenty-five miles in length by three miles broad, are said to be very rich, and seven pounds of gold are obtained from thirty-two hundred-weight of gravel, even with the primitive mode of washing adopted there.

Stale Bread.

A great deal of bread is thrown away by those who can ill afford it, from lack of knowledge how to utilize it. On the farm, in most instances, of course, stale bread is not wholly lost, for if wet a little it makes good feed for the poultry, or may be given to the pigs, but this is not the best way to make use of it even by those who have poultry and pigs.

There are many ways to utilize stale bread. It makes delicious griddle-cakes when soaked in cold water. Three small slices with water enough to cover them should be sufficient, when the milk and flour are added, to make two quarts of batter. Some prefer to put in one egg, while others like them fully as well without. When the bread is soaked soft, make it fine with a spoon, add the milk and sufficient flour to stiffen enough so that the cakes can be easily turned. If sour milk is used add to the batter one even teaspoonful of soda. If you do not use sour milk use twice as much cream of tartar as soda. French toast, always a favorite dish with children, can be made of thin slices cut from a stale loaf and moistened in milk and eggs—two eggs to a pint of milk—and then fried on a griddle with a mixture of butter and lard or butter and beef drippings, and may be eaten with sugar or syrup, like griddle-cakes.

Pieces of bread which are not too hard can be made into a resemblance of turkey dressing. Cut the bread into dice, and if you have a quanity of gravy from which fat can be taken, left from any kind of roast—though a piece of butter will do as well—thoroughly grease the bottom of a spider, put in the bread, with some little chunks of butter and plenty of seasoning; then pour enough boiling water on to moisten it, cover tightly, and, in a moment, it will steam through and you can stir it, and either brown a little or have it moist like dressing. It should be eaten with gravy over it, and is a good substitute for potatoes. The little dry, hard pieces and crusts which always accumulate can be put in a pie-tin in an oven that is just hot enough to dry and make them a light brown, then roll them fine and put away to use in making croquettes, frying fish, etc. Even these slightly browned crumbs make excellent griddle-cakes with the addition of one egg and a handful of flour and milk to a batter. Stale bread may be utilized in making a custard pudding also. The fact is, that where economy is the rule bread will not be thrown away.

How to use Pianos in Summer.

"In the hot weather a piano should not be placed in a damp room or left open in a draft of air, for dampness is its most dangerous enemy. It causes the strings and tuning-pins to rust and the cloth used in the construction of the keys of action to swell, whereby the mechanism will move sluggishly or often stick together. Continual dampness will also injuriously affect the varnish and raise the soft fibers of the sounding-board, thus forming ridges. Extreme heat is scarcely less injurious. A piano should be closed when not in use, in order to prevent the accumulation of dust, pins etc., on the sounding-board, and yet it should be opened occasionally and daylight allowed to strike the keys; otherwise the ivory may turn yellow. An India rubber or cloth cover should protect the instrument from bruises and scratches. Moths may be kept out of a piano by a lump of camphor wrapped in soft paper, placed in the inside cover. A new piano should be tuned at least once every two or three months during the first year and at longer intervals thereafter.

EGYPTIAN LUXURIES.

Preparation of Coffee in the Land of the Nile.

Inquiry into the method of preparing the delicious coffee of Egypt-coffee served in minute cups, even smaller than the after dinner coffee cups of France and of the same straight sided shape—brought to light the following facts: First, the coffee should be pure Mocha from the little island so near out in the Mediterranean—and, by the way, it is almost impossible to get the real article, since it is all engaged years ahead. Then the coffee is ground as fine as flour. Next a small amount of the coffee and the necessary amount of sugar are put into a brass or copper vessel shaped exactly like an ordinary baby's tin rattle with the cover taken off of one of the ends. The cup thus formed and containing the mixture of coffee and sugar is filled nearly full of water and is held by the handle over the fire until the coffee boils, then it is withdrawn and allowed to cool a moment, and is then held over the fire and the coffee allowed to come to a boil again; once more it is cooled and after the coffee comes to a boil the third time it is ready and is poured into little cups. The brass coffee boiler generally holds enough for two cups, though larger ones are sometimes used, some holding four cupfuls. The liquid is thick and brownish black with a light colored froth on the top, and it is delicious.

After the coffee is drank at the bottom of the cup remains about three teaspoonfuls of sediment, that is like thick mud and is the coffee deposit. This coffee and a glass of water and an amber mouthpiece on the end of the ten feet long flexible stem of the narghileh are the sights above the tables in all directions, and, searching below, we find scattered around the glass vessels half filled with water to which the snaky stem may be traced.

THE NARGHILEH.

It is decidedly a lazy man's smoke, as the tobacco is very mild and half an hour is required to get half a smoke, and how long a pipe will last no one knows. An hour and a half is as long as I have smoked in one, and then it was puffing away better than ever. It may take an inveterate smoker to enjoy one of these water pipes, but when the inveterate does get one he obtains a real treat after he has gotten the hang of it and does not tire himself out drawing too hard. Smoking a narghileh differs from other kinds of smoking in that the smoke all goes through the water below and is thus purified, and also in the method, because in place of short puffs is substituted a deep breath and the smoke is taken into the lungs. It is not possible to smoke the narghileh as a pipe is smoked, so that those fearing to inhale tobacco should never attack this water pipe, also called the "hubble-bubble," which seems a very good name and appropriate, too, as it expresses the noise made by the separate bubbles as they rise to the surface of the water from the bottom of the vertical pipe that leads up to the tobacco.

The natives take their coffee and a strong pull at the pipe, which is a regular piece of furniture, as soon as they get up in the morning, and seem to keep at it all day, too. They claim also that the narghileh is good for colds, and they deserve credit for having found an agreeable thing that is good for any ailment and that will replace fried onions around the neck of the unfortunate soul with the cold.

The cafe is as great an institution with the people of the orient as it is with the French, and the warm climate makes the shaded out-door tables the popular ones, and they are crowded all day, whether along the Mohammed Ali square and in the crowded business places or in the back alleyways where the visitors sit or recline on cane bottomed lounges and meditatively draw long draughts of peace. Where all these men get a living is a mystery, as thousands of them seem to do nothing all day but drink coffee and smoke. The shopkeeper in his little 10x10 store smokes his narghileh while waiting for a customer. The thing is as necessary to an Egyptian as his hat, and possibly more so; and the comfortable expression on the face of one of these smoking is good to see.

Earth-Eaters.

Baron von Humboldt says that in all tropical countries the natives show an almost irresistible desire to swallow earth; and not alkaline earths, which they might be supposed to crave in order to neutralize acid, but unctuous and strong-smelling clays. Women on the Magdelena River, while shaping earthen vessels on the potter's wheel, put large lumps of clay in their mouths, and it is often necessary to confine children to prevent them running out to eat earth immediately after a fall of rain.

Humboldt, in descending the Orinoco, passed a day with the earth-eating tribe of Indians called the Otomacs, and thus describes the peculiar diet and habits of the people:

"The earth which the Otomases eat is a soft unctious clay, a true potter's clay, of a yellowish-grey color, due to a little oxide of iron. They seek for it on the banks of the Orinoco and Meta, and select it with care, as they do not consider all clays agreeable to eat. They knead the earth into balls of about five or six inches in diameter, which they burn or roast by a weak fire until the outside assumes a reddish tint. The balls are re-moistened when about to be eaten. A very intelligent monk, who had lived twelve years among the Indians, assured us that one of them would eat from three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a quarter in a day. If you inquire of an Otomac about his winter provision he will point to the heap of clay balls stored in his hut."

After mentioning other instances, Humboldt concludes as follows: "We find the practice of eating earth diffused throughout the torrid zone, but accounts have also come from the north according to which hundreds of cartloads of earth containing infusoria are said to be annually consumed by the country people in the most remote parts of Sweden, and that in Finland a kind of earth is occasionally mixed with bread."

The Peruvians, according to Nodlina, eat a sweet-smelling clay, the inhabitants of Guinea mingle clay with their bread, and the negroes of Jamaica are said to eat earth when other food is deficient. According to Labillardiere, the inhabitants of New Caledonia appease their hunger with a white friable earth, said to be composed of magnesia, silica, oxide of iron and chalk. We must add to this list Siam, Siberia and Kamtchatka as countries of clay-eaters.

Origin of the Christian Name, William.

A correspondent in *Notes and Queries*, in reference to the Christian name, William, says:—"Most persons, I suppose, consider this name to be Norman—Wilhelmus or Gulielmus. But I read in an old magazine the other day a statement to the effect that it is really of Saxon birth, and that its origin is as follows: Whenever a warrior killed a Roman, the gilded helmet of the latter was removed after the battle and placed on the brow of the victor, who thenceforth was styled Gild-helme, or Gilden-helme. The French, it is added, corrupted this into Guilheaume."

WORK AND PLAY.

How Girls can Learn to be Housekeepers.

Begin with your own possessions. Reform your upper bureau drawer; relieve your closet-pegs of their accumulation of garments out of use a month or two ages. Institute a clear and cheerful order, in the midst of which you can daily move; and learn to keep it so that it will be a part of your toilet to dress your room and its arrangement while you dress yourself; leaving the draperies you take off as lightly and artistically hung, or as delicately folded and placed, as the skirts you loop carefully to wear, or the ribbon and lace you put with a soft neatness about your throat. Cherish your instincts of taste and fitness in every little thing that you have about you. This will not make you "fussy;" it is the other thing that does that—the not knowing, except by fidgety experiment, what is harmony and the intangible grace of relation.

Take upon yourself gradually—for the sake of getting them in hand in like manner, if for no other need—all the cares that belong to your own small territory of home. Get together things for use in these cares. Have your little wash-cloths and your sponges for bits of cleaning; your furniture brush, and your feather-duster, and your light little broom, and your whisk and pan; your bottle of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine and piece of flannel, to preserve the polish, or restore the gloss, where dark wood grows dim or gets spotted. Find out, by following your surely growing sense of thoroughness and niceness, the best and readiest ways of keeping all fresh about you. Invent your own processes; they will come to you. When you have made yourself wholly mistress of what you can learn and do in your own apartment, so that it is easier and more natural for you to do it than to let it alone, then you have learned enough to keep a whole house, so far as its cleanly ordering is concerned.—*St. Nicholas.*

The Clothes that Kill.

The advice to women to promote their health by out-door exercise is never wanting. But no amount of fresh-air exercise can save women from the evil effects of their present style of dress. It is their clothes that kill them.

Every step a woman takes, her foot contends with her skirt. She lifts it on the instep, and she lifts it on the heel. The weight may be ounces or pounds, but it is taken up at every step. The heavy skirts, with flounces, overskirt, bustle, braid, beads, and other trimmings, hang their many pounds and many yards, flapping around the feet and legs of the wearer. The corset does not allow space to take a full breath, and the tight sleeves cause the muscles to cry for room.

Dressed in this fashion, the wearer comes back from her walk for "fresh air and exercise" tired through and through, and is the worse for it, because she has lifted and carried hundreds of pounds.

Stand at any city street-corner, and watch the women as they pass. How tired they look! How their dresses flap round them! Contrast them with the men. Men's feet lift no weight of clothes. Men's legs contend with nothing. Every muscle has its natural exercise. Out-door air and exercise are good for them.

The advice women need is for shorter, lighter and looser dresses. Mrs. Jenness Miller has not come a day too soon with her better costume if the health of women is to be improved. Mrs. Celia B. Whitehead has shown "What's the matter." Before her, Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, nearly forty years ago, set the example of short, loose dresses. "That style was adopted by many women, among them Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and the present writer. How light and comfortable and neat it was! How easily we went up stairs without stepping on ourselves! How we came down stairs without fear of being stepped on! A walk on a rainy day or in a muddy street had no terror, for there were no yards of draggled skirts to clean. We had room to breathe, and freedom for our feet. But this healthful dress was "despised and rejected" by the great public. On one occasion, Miss Anthony, in company with me, started to go to the post-office in New York, in the Bloomer costume. But we were surrounded and wedged in by a crowd which hooted and jeered. We escaped only by a carriage sent by a friend who saw our dilemma.

It was so difficult to wear this dress, with the odium that was cast upon it, that we returned sorrowfully to the bondage of our bodies for the sake of freedom to live unmolested. That was long ago. Now women might accept the light, sensible dress which Mrs. Jenness Miller wears and commends, without fear or unpleasant comment. In it they may take fresh air and exercise, and gain in health.

Persian Tea Houses.

The tea house is the Persian substitute for our great American saloon. Curiously enough, although nothing but tea and sherbet is ever called for in these places in the way of liquids, they are termed gahway kuane (coffee house) in Persian. Every large town in Persia has hundreds of such places. In Teheran there are between four hundred and five hundred of them, some of them quite elegant and high toned, but they are cheap, all of them. There is generally a large, high room, through the middle of which a stream is rushing in summer, with a species of summer garden behind, where the nightingales are performing and the roses are blushing in their native pink. Dozens of Persians of high and low degree are seated on their haunches by the bubbling water, smoking incessant ghalzans, and drinking tea sweet as honey and steaming hot, while a story-teller unfolds before the half-closed eyes all the splendors of Rustum and the Persia of old. To sit there a couple of hours enjoying himself hugely, while a son or nephew is left in charge of the shop in the neighboring bazar, will cost no more than five to fifteen shahi (three and a half to ten cents.)

Of late, however, the tea house business had become so much in vogue all over Persia, and the artisans, mechanics and small merchants had become so addicted to the habit of resorting there, that the Shah issued a firman to close up or pull down all the tea houses in Persia.

Of course, like all his firmans it was not carried out, although thousands of the smaller ones were razed to the ground. The Liles-Sultan and Ispahan, for instance, had about two hundred destroyed. But that left several hundred yet, and the remaining ones, of course, did a more flourishing business than ever.

"Very."

There are but few cases where the use of the word "very" strengthens an idea. For instance, take this sentence: "Mrs. Blank is a very fine writer." How much stronger the sentence is without the "very." To say that a man is very well known indicates that he is less known than one of whom we say "He is well known." This weakening element is a characteristic of the word "very." The same might be said of all superfluous words, though few, if any, are so persistently of that character as the word in question.

ABOUT WOMEN.

MRS. OLE BULL has taken Mr. Edwin Booth's house on Chestnut street, Boston, for next winter.

MRS. ERVING WINSLOW, of Boston, formerly Miss Kate Reignolds, is spoken of as the only successor to Fanny Kemble as a reader.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE, now in Paris, will go to the City of Mexico in September to arrange for the publication there of a Spanish-American newspaper.

DR. GRACE WOLCOTT was sent as a delegate by the very conservative Massachusetts Medical Society to the recent Medical Convention at Chicago.

ISABELLA and Mary Prince, who have taken charge of a school in Japan, were formerly teachers in Portland, Maine, and later in San Francisco, California.

MISS TILLIE MAY FORNEY, daughter of the late J. W. Forney, founder of the "Philadelphia Press," is announced as assistant editor of the Philadelphia "Leisure Hours."

MISS FRANKS and Miss Ethel Dickens (granddaughter of Charles Dickens) have started a typewriting office in London, and make a specialty of prompt-books and works for theatres.

THE "*Association des Dames Françaises*" in Paris, has organized a series of highly interesting lectures. The first of these was delivered by Dr. Tessier, and was entitled "*L'Air en Hygiene*."

MRS. FRANCES A. CONANT is editor of the "Journal of Industrial Education," published under the auspices of the "Kitchen Garden Association" of Chicago.

DR. CAROLINE HASTINGS, who has been seven years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Boston University School of Medicine, has resigned the position that she may devote herself to her large private practice.

MISS MARIE LOUISE ROCHES, a young lady of Morlaix, has received the degree of "*Bachelière-ès-lettres*," with the qualification "good," from the Faculty of Literature at Rennes. How is this for quaint and conservative Brittany?

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE emphatically denies the story which is circulating to the effect that she could never have written "Uncle Tom's Cabin" if she had known the colored people as she knows them now, after a residence at the South.

A MOST important step has been taken in France, in the election of a lady, Madame Kernogard, to a place in the Higher Council of Public Instruction. A very wide constituency—teachers and others, and women as well as men—was required to attain this result.

IN the Exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, of the paintings and sculptures, over one thousand nine hundred in number, two hundred and forty-two are the works of women. It is only fifteen years since women artists were admitted to the Royal Academy.

DR. EMILY BLACKWELL, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Dr. E. M. Cushier, and Miss Kerrison, of New York, will sail on the eighteenth of June, intending to spend the summer in Europe. They will devote a month to England, and give the remainder of the time to a tour on the continent.

MRS. J. B. ROBERTS, the widow of the first president of Liberia, is collecting money for a general hospital, to be located at Monrovia, the capital of the republic. Mrs. Roberts was very kindly received by President Cleveland, who became the first contributor toward the proposed hospital.

THE Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary has celebrated its nineteenth anniversary. Dr. Emily Blackwell, the successful pioneer, administered the oath to the graduates, and Dr. Mary Bissell told an interesting story of the triumphs of earlier graduates, some of whom are now missionaries in India.

THE Queen of Holland presented a remarkable gift to the king on his seventieth birthday. The ladies in waiting carried in an immense bouquet, which they placed before His Majesty. The king was greatly surprised when suddenly the top of the bouquet opened, and the head of his infant daughter peeped out of the flowers.

SARAH BERNHARDT visited the Chinese quarter San Francisco, and took special interest in the Celestial Theatre. She went behind the scenes, inspected the actors' wardrobes, and admired the skill of the men who played female roles. After gazing at the singular performance, she said: "It's very strange. It's a theatre for children, and it makes one feel like a child to be in it."

THE statement that the Legislature of Delaware, at its late session, passed a bill to raise the age of legal protection for young girls to fifteen years is contradicted by the "Philanthropist." We wish the statement were true, but are advised, on good authority, that the subject was finally dismissed without definite action by the Legislature, and that the "legal age of consent" in Delaware remains still at the shockingly low period of seven years.

THE "Chautauquan," says, "One can never be too wary in answering advertisements which promise large rewards and small work." Miss Susan Hayes Ward, a contributor to that magazine calls attention to a trap set in many papers for women of small means desiring home employment. The advertiser represents himself as an art society, usually located in Boston, which sends silk, satin, or something to be decorated, on receipt of a small amount of money. Either the money is never heard from, or, if the materials are sent, the work returned is said to be unsatisfactory, and so never paid for. The "Woman's Educational and Industrial Union" of Boston says, "A little thought or perhaps a little experience in the matter will show the fraudulent character of such advertisements. If any one really had any such decorative work to be done here in Boston, the simple announcement in any morning paper would bring hundreds of applicants, skilled and capable artists, who would gladly do the work for small pay."

Sizes of Boxes for Different Measures.

A Box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide, and 28 inches deep will contain a barrel, or three bushels.

A Box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide, and 14 inches deep will contain half a barrel.

A Box 16 inches square and 8 2-5 inches deep, will contain one bushel.

A Box 16 inches long by 8 2-5 inches wide and 8 inches deep, will contain half a bushel.

A Box 8 inches by 8 2-5 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck.

A Box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 4 1-5 inches deep will contain one gallon.

A Box 7 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 4-5 inches deep will contain half a gallon.

A Box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 1-5 inches deep will contain one quart.

A Box 4 feet long, 3 feet, 5 inches wide and 2 feet 8 inches deep, will contain one ton of coal.

SUBJECTS OF THOUGT.

COURAGE defies every wind, outrides every tempest and invades every zone.

THE reproaches of enemies should quicken us to duty, and not keep us from duty.

A NOBLE nature can alone attract the noble, and alone knows how to retain them.

PLEASURE must first have the warrant that it is without sin; then, the measure, that it is without excess.

THE best people are not those who say the most or speak the best, but they who say the best and *do as they say*.

EVERY beautiful, pure and good thought which the heart entertains is an angel of mercy, purifying and guarding the soul.

LET a man learn that everything in nature, even motes and feathers, go by law and not by "luck," and that what he sows he reaps.

OH, how small a portion of earth will hold us when we are dead, who ambitiously seek after the whole world while we are living.

IT is not the quantity of meat, but the cheerfulness of the guests, which make the feast. Where there is no peace there can be no feast.

PRIDE'S chickens have bonny feathers, but they are an expensive brood to rear; they eat up everything, and are always lean when they are brought to the market.

ALL experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

IT seems to me we can never give up longing and wishing while we are thoroughly alive. There are certain things we feel to be beautiful and good, and we must hunger after them.

THERE are three orders of emotions; those of pleasure, which refer to the senses; those of harmony, which refer to the mind; and those of happiness, which are the natural result of a union between harmony and pleasure.

THE true proof of the inherent nobleness of our common nature is in the sympathy it betrays with what is noble wherever crowds are collected. Never believe the world is base; if it were so, no society could hold together for a day.

IF there is any one thing which above all else can soothe or dispel human sorrow, dissipate doubt and uncertainty, solve problems, settle difficulties, turn fear into courage and hesitation into decision, it is the prompt performance of the nearest duty.

I HAVE great hopes of the time when these labor organizations shall become schools in which each member studies the conditions under which he is compelled to live, and finds that the only way in which he can lift himself to the top is by developing his own capacity or aptitude.

A TENDER-HEARTED and compassionate disposition which inclines men to pity and feel the misfortunes of others, and which is even for its own sake incapable of involving any man in ruin and misery, is of all tempers of mind the most amiable; and, though it seldom receives much honor, is worthy of the highest.

WE should avoid both speech and action while the feeling of anger is hot within us. If we cannot suddenly subdue it, we can at least restrain its outpouring; we can wait in quiet until time has cooled the fever and made reason possible. Bitter words spoken under this impulse have severed friends, destroyed affection, injured reputation, poisoned the very fount of happiness—words which a few hours later the speaker would have given worlds to unsay. Acts have been done under this influence which have broken up families, destroyed business, inflicted lifelong injuries and blasted the characters of the doers—acts that they would have shrunk from in horror had they but waited till their anger was spent. Perhaps the thought that it is not to be wholly extinguished, but wisely restrained, may make its restraint more possible.

IT is easier to see the harm done by anger or violence than that produced by over-work or over-indulgence. We know some of the effects of deception or slander, while we do not know what may follow from an enfeebled physical system. One thing, however, we do know, that every broken law brings its penalty, not only to the transgressor, but through him to the world, and the laws of our bodies form no exception. We often hear it said, "I ought not to have gone out so thinly clad," "I ought not to have worked so protractedly," "I ought not to have eaten such and such things, or at such and such times," and yet but little shame is felt at confessions, and but little, if any, reproach is incurred; yet as soon as we know what to do or avoid, we incur actual guilt in taking the opposite course. The very expression of the word "ought" admits this, although we use it again and again with regard to physical transgressions without feeling disgraced.

Garibaldi's Physical Strength.

It is always good to know of a hero that he can boast physical as well as mental or moral perfections. Garibaldi was a man fitted to stand beside Achilles and hurl the spear in true Homeric fashion, a power which always adds to a leader's authority. An admirer says of his athletic powers: His triceps, or shoulder muscles, were enormous. They were just like two half cocoanuts sticking up beneath his mantle. And the saber he used! Two of the Life Guard's blades forged into one would just have made it. Many a time I have seen that awful saber sweeping right, left, right, left, like clock-work, as he mowed down the enemy, seated on his old white charger, and leaving a lane for those who followed him closely. "Avanti! avanti!" rang from his lips all the while, and his trumpet voice rose high above the loudest artillery fire. His strength was simply herculean. Late one night he was passing on foot, with only one attendant, through an unlighted and dangerous part of Naples, swarming with lazzaroni in the pay of Francis II. Suddenly from either side two men sprang simultaneously at him, knife in hand. Before their blades, raised to strike, could fall Garibaldi had each by the throat, raised high in the air to the full extent of his arms. He then knocked them together two or three times, and let them fall on the stones, saying only: "The poor fools have had their lesson."

A Candid King.

King Frederick VI., of Denmark, traveling through Jutland, entered a school, and found the children lively, intelligent, and ready to answer questions.

"Well, youngsters," he said, "what are the names of the greatest kings of Denmark?" With one accord they cried: "Canute the Great, Waldermar and Christian IV."

A little girl, to whom the schoolmaster had whispered something, raised her hand. "Do you know another?" asked the King. "Yes—Frederick VI." "What great act did he perform?"

The girl hung her head and stammered: "I don't know." "Be comforted, my child," said the King; "I don't know, either."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 30, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
J. ROSS THOMPSON, of Erie county.
FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. J. McGRANN, of Lancaster county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER:
THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.
FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
GEORGE W. EASLY, Johnstown.
FOR AUDITORS.
J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.
LOUIS ROLAND, Johnstown.

How seriously a drouth can affect the corn crop even when it is only partial, is seen in the condition of that crop in the Western States. In July its condition was 98 of a standard crop, but in one month it fell to 80 per cent. which is equivalent to a loss of 350,000,000 bushels.

JUDGE STOWE, of Pittsburg, delivered an opinion last week in the suits which had been instituted to test the constitutionality of the Brooks High license law. His decision was in favor of the constitutionality of the law. It is said that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

ROGER A. PRYOR, the well known New York lawyer, has decided, just as any other lawyer would decide to whom a good sized retaining fee was paid, that there are grounds which will warrant taking the case of the condemned Chicago Anarchists to the Supreme Court of the United States. He will be associated with Captain W. P. Black, of Chicago, who was the leading lawyer in conducting the defence of the Anarchists at their trial. Captain Black has been in New York for several days consulting Gen. Pryor in regard to the matter.

THE case of Jacob Sharp was disposed of on Monday last by the Supreme Court of New York, affirming the judgement of the lower court. An appeal can still be taken to the Court of appeals, the hightest court in the State, but as the decision of the Supreme Court was unanimous, it is not believed that an appeal will be taken. The sentence of Sharp who is a wealthy man, and broken down in health, was imprisonment in the Sing Sing penitententiary for the term of four years. His fate is a sad one, but he was the sole architect of his own misfortunes.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, has more royal titles than any other European sovereign. He is King of seven countries or provinces, Grand Prince of one, Prince or Margrave of several others, and Archduke, Grand Duke and Duke of half a dozen more. He is considered the richest monarch of Europe, with the possible exception of Queen Victoria. Besides his personal revenues, which are enormous, the Emperor manages on various pretexts to extract about $2,000,000 a year from the public treasury. Altogether Francis Joseph is what is commonly known as "well fixed."

IT wouldn't be at all strange if Simon Cameron before he "shuffles off this mortal coil," would return to his first political love—the Democratic party. The New York *Times* says that when he landed at that city from Europe a short time ago he was asked what he thought of Cleveland's administration, and that he replied as follows:

"It is all right, and Cleveland is a safe man. His veto of the Pension bills blocked a pernicious move." When a republican like Gen. Cameron declares that "Cleveland is a safe man," he has only one more step to take and that is to join the Democratic party of which Cleveland is the prudent and trusted representative.

A CONSTITUTIONAL Probibitory amendment was voted on in Tennessee yesterday. The Prohibitionists have made a vigorous and aggressive campaign, and clergymen and women have stumped the State from one end to the other. The anti-Prohibitionists have, of course, not been idle and have done a great deal of hard, personal work. There has, however, been no such a terrific shaking up throughout the State as was experienced in Texas a few weeks ago over the same question. The enemies of the measure claim two-thirds of the colored vote and if they are correct the chances are decidedly in their favor. The returns will show how near or how far they are from being right in their calculations.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland will leave Washington at 10 o'clock today for an absence of three weeks in the West and South. They will be accompanied by no officials, the other members of the party being Col. Lamont, Wilson S. Bissell, the President's former law partner, and Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of New York, who was a member of his military staff while Governor. Stops will be made at Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta and Montgomery. Washington will be reached on October 22. No stops will be made except at the points mentioned. Through the day in passing all places of any considerable size the train will be run at a very slow rate of speed. At the suggestion of the President much proposed speech making at the places to be visited has been abandoned, and instead a feature in the programme at each place will be carriage rides about the cities over previously announced routes. This will enable the President to see the towns and the people to see the President.

TWENTY women at the New York Custom House, says the *World*, now inspect woman's baggage brought from abroad. These searchers are ladies of character—such, for instance, as a widowed sister of ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, she being one of the twenty. Mrs. Martien, a Cincinnati dressmaker, was put through the needle's eye by these inspectresses on Wednesday. What first seemed amiss was a packet of "soiled clothing." Enwrapped by the clothing aforesaid was a piece of silk that measured 176½ yards. Having discovered the silk, the inspectresses charged upon Mrs. M.'s stronghold—her bustle. In that hive they found a great rob of honey, to wit: Twenty-four pieces of worsted binding, five pieces of black lace, five point lace collars, fifty-four pieces of silk binding, twelve pieces of watered silk ribbon, six jet ornaments, a box of perfumery, a silver watch, two pairs of bracelets, a pair of toilet ornaments, a dozen packages of French hooks and eyes, one dress pattern embroidered in tinsel on silk, thirty yards of tinsel-embroidered silk crape, and a black silk dress skirt.

IN Wichita, Kansas, on Friday last, one I. T. Stewart, was sentenced to seventeen years and four months in the county jail and fined $20,800, with the costs of prosecution, for transgressing the Prohibitory liquor law. He was a clerk in a drug store and pleaded guilty to an indictment containing 2,080 counts, at the same time as did Herman, the proprietor of the drug store, who lit out before he could be sentenced and is supposed to have left the State. The Judge or magistrate who imposed this unprecedented sentence upon Stewart had evidently never read the Constitution of the United States which declares that excessive fines shall not be imposed "nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." Stewart's punishment is clearly both cruel and unusual, and shows the extent to which fanaticism can go in its wild attempts to reform a community "according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided."

THE steam ship Alesia, which arrived in the bay of New York on yesterday week from Marseilles and Naples with 600 passengers, mainly Italian immigrants, had four cases of Asiatic cholera on board and lost eight of her passengers during the voyage from the same dreadful disease. The Health Officer sent the vessel and her passengers to West Bank, in the lower part of the bay and her sick passengers were transferred to Swinburne Island Hospital. All the remaining passengers were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation where the ship will remain until she shall have been thoroughly fumigated and cleansed. Dr. Hamilton, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, says that the arrival of a single ship at New York infected with Asiatic cholera need not give occasion for alarm, and that in his judgment the Health Officer at New York will be able to handle the cases at quarantine without difficulty.

MR. CLEVELAND'S journey to the Western and South-western States will cost him not less than ten thousand dollars and probably more than that. He has engaged a special train for the entire distance, about 4,500 miles consisting of an engine, a baggage and supply car and two palace cars. It has not heretofore cost a President any thing to get himself transported to any part of the country to which he wished to make a visit, the railroad companies always furnishing the cars and the motive power. Mr. Cleveland, however, since he became President, and infinitely to his credit, has always paid his own fare just as other travelers do, and proposes on his present extensive journey which he began this morning to bear his own expenses, even if it does cost him the one-fifth of his annual salary.

THE Irish Judge who presided at the trial of Mr. William O'Brien at Mitchellstown last week, the charge against him being sedition under the Coercion act, disposed of that gentleman's case with a promptness that reminds one of the days of the infamous Judge Jeffreys in England, who was familiarly known as "Butcher Jeffreys." O'Brien's trial commenced on Friday last and ended on the afternoon of the next day with a verdict of guilty, followed by a sentecce of three months inprisonment. An appeal was taken, bail entered and O'Brien was set at liberty. His conviction was, of course, a fixed fact for courts in Ireland now, like courts martial everywhere, are organized expressly to convict, an acquittal never being dreamed of.

MRS. BLACK, the wife of Captain Black the Chicago lawyer who defended the Anarchists, said in New York on Saturday last where she then was with her husband, that if the men are hanged their wives will kill their children and then commit suicide. She adds that the women had told her so. The Chicago correspondent of the New York *World* visited Mrs. Fischer, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Engel and Mr. Fielden on Sunday and asked them if it was true that they intended to kill their children and then commit suicide after the execution of their husbands. With the exception of Mrs. Fielden the women all scouted the idea of such a thing. Mrs. Black who is said to be "very smart," had better try the sympathy game in some other shape and take care to tell the truth while doing so.

IT is to be hoped that the rumor as to the proposed resignation of General Master Workman Powderly is not true. The prominence that the order of the Knights of Labor has acquired is due very largely to the intelligent administration of Mr Powderly as its chief officer. He is conservative in his views, and yet thoroughly alive to everything which will promote the interests or welfare of the workingmen. If his counsels had been entirely followed the order would not to-day have so many internal dissensions While Mr. Powderly is not a learned man he has a vast amount of sterling common sense, and he has devoted to the order over which he presides an amount of study, energy and hard work that will not be exceeded by any successor who may be chosen. If the Knights are wise they will decline to accept his resignation, and re-elect him general master workman.

A Soldier's Letter.

General John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, who was invited to attend the reunion at Evansville, Ind., of soldiers who wore the blue and the gray, replied to the invitation in a letter, from which the following is taken:

"I would like to see in this first outpost of war that reunion in the forms of the blue and gray, which in fact has steadily progressed through all the years since the war, which has grown with the seasons and widened with the years. Fraternity, gentleman, is not created by resolution; loyalty is not born by act of congress; charity can not be spoken into existence; but loyalty, fraternity and charity are the outgrowths of a common cause and government, of mutual interests and of mutual regard for the rights each of the other, and all for all—all measured and summed up by the word "patriotism." The patriotism of the American soldier is not alone a matter of birthplace; but, in addition to the sacred ties of the cradle, there comes the devotion which is laid upon the son of a country when he believes and is taught in the household circle, in the school, in the forum, from the pulpit, by the press, by the great course of events, that the destiny of his country is worthy of its grandeur, and can not be fulfilled save by its united power.

"Then is born in him that strange feeling which takes the unknown man from the quiet of the fireside, the seclusion and peace of an undisturbed locality, and puts him without hope of reward, without the stimulus of ambition, in the front ranks of fighting men, unnamed, a forgotten atom in the vast ranks of armies, prepared to endure privations, imprisonment, fatigue, suffering—yes, death itself. This patriotism would brook no denial, stood daunted at no danger, appalled at no disaster, which was bottomed upon no spirit of greed of conquest or hate—this patriotism flaming with the loftiest purposes of the human soul, overcame all opposition, conquered all resistance, and in the end received the submission of men who, with equal fervor and bravery, had opposed the national restoration of the Union and the establishment of the legitimate results of its great war.

"It will never be satisfied with less—it will tolerate no balking of its high purposes—it will never consent that one single substantialal and essential fruit of national victory should be foregone; but on the other hand it receives back into the Federal fold—back to the fair enterprise of brethern—back to all the peaceful pursuits of life—every returning citizen and brother who wore the gray. It opens up to its deafeated foeman all the avenues of wealth, prosperity, power honor, emolument and regard. Over the graves of war it grows the mass of forgiveness. It turns its back resolutely upon everything which in politics, in social life or in any of the varied affairs of existence would arouse a single dormant passion of war.

"I wish for your re-union the greatest success. I hope that under the old flag every man who wore the gray will feel that the light of its stars is benignant—its protection ample—its service honorable beyond compare. I know that in its support there would be one common assembly from gulf to lake and from borer to border, and in the event of the sad necessity of war, the only emulation would be as to who from the South or North would stand front in the great ranks that should support it. And as the time shall pass and new generations take place of the old, may there be no bitter or estranging recollections of the great civil war. From the bloody mists and clouds of the four and a half years of fratricidal struggle there has emerged the adamantine and indestructible fabric now assured, of the union, the vindicated law, the established right and the secure citizen."

O'Brien Found Guilty.

CORK, Sep. 24.—At the opening of the trial of Mr. O'Brien to-day Mr. Carson, counsel for the Crown, complained to the Judge that Dr. Tanner, a member of Parliament, had yesterday within the Court called him a mean, ruffianly coward, and had expressed the hope that his head might be broken. The Court made a note of the complaint.

Mr. O'Brien, replying to the charge made against him of having used seditious language in a public address, declared that the Court was not competent to try him, because, it was foreign in its composition to the requirements of the British Constitution. At this point the Judge stopped Mr. O'Brien, saying the discussion of politics would not be allowed in the proceedings. Mr. Mr. O'Brien thereupon declared that he was a chosen representative of the Irish people and would advocate free speech. The Court again stopped him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had witheld, for instance, the notes made by the Head Constable of the defendant's speech. In these notes, he said, was recorded his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play. He justified the defense of the Kingstown tenants on the ground that the evictions against them were commenced just on the eve of the passage of the Land bill, and thus an attempt was made to defraud the poor, wretched tenants of the benefits of the measure. He admitted that he had advised the tenants not to give up without resistance, and that he had declared that, before God and man, they were justified in defending their homes.

Mr. O'Brien spoke brilliantly, notwithstanding the interruptions by the Court, and was frequently applauded. He asserted that his advice had prevented evictions, and that a hundred tenants in Mitchellstown now possessed homes who would have been houseless if his advice had not been adopted. The suppression of Constable O'Sullivan's honest report, he said, showed the means adopted to secure a conviction. He preferred breaking the law with John Hampden and George Washington to obeying the law which Captain Plunkett and Standish O'Grady administered. Personally he felt very proud of being one of a long line of men who had made a prison cell a glorious and holy place. Possibly he himself would be the last of that long line, for the English nation, to which the last appeal must be made, would reverse the decision pronounced to-day and declare it no longer a crime to defend the homes and assert the liberties of the Irish people.

The accused was found guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment. Immediately after sentence had been pronounced on the first charge he was placed on trial on the second charge. This was one of the same nature as the other. Upon this he was also found guilty and was sentenced to three months imprisonment, the term to be concurrent with the other. Mr. O'Brien appealed from both judgements and was liberated on bail.

Pen Picture of Lisbon.

A few hours are sufficirnt to give a stranger an excellent idea of the town. The streets are not unlike those of a second-rate Italian city, and, though vastly inferior in point of architecture, have a certain picturesqueness of their own. Many of the houses are completely faced with tiles, usually blue or pink or green pattern upon a white ground. The entrances to the older buildings have peacock blue dados and a scriptural picture in tiles under the windows of their first floors. The inhabitants of these quaint streets are a short and thickset race, so swarthy that many of them are darker than the natives of Northern India. The men, as a rule, are fairly good looking, the women a painful contrast to their lovely sisters in Southern Spain. Like them, they dress in black on state occasions; but there all similarity ceases, for they have neither their stately walk, their beauty, nor their graceful fan play. In fact, the only comely women in Lisbon are the bare legged fish-wives, who trot gayly through the streets poising huge baskets of fish upon their handsome heads, and who, it is whispered, are not Portuguese at all, but immigrants from the northern provinces of Spain.

There is plenty of life and animation on the streets; peasants in black jackets, bell shaped trousers supported by a red sash, and wonderfully pointed shoes, flog their gayly decked overladen mules over the uneven pavement; handsomely dressed officers lounge about the doors of the cafes; sturdy Galician porters, the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the leisurely Portuguese, stagger along under their heavy burdens; tram cars with three or four mules abreast rattle past at every moment. Bright eyed children pester you incessantly to buy tickets for the lottery, in which you can speculate for the low sum of three pence; and horsemen in tawdry picador costume canter about the streets, sounding bugles and scattering handbills to announce the program for the next bull fight.

All the squares and modern streets are well planted with trees; and at every available spot in the town a public garden has been laid out, with fountains surrounded by hedges of cactus and aloes, and a wealth of roses, arums, and geraniums, growing half wild around palm trees, acacias, and bananas. In fact, the only piece of ground in Lisbon is the great open space in front of the king's palace at Belem. It is grass grown in ruts and holes; its few stunted trees are encircled by broken and unpainted wooden guards; the road connecting it with the center of the town is equally uncared for. The land belongs to the municipalaty, whose representatives decline to spend money upon it, in order to advertise the vigor of their republican sentiments; the king stands on his dignity and refuses to do the work of the municipality; and thus the state approach to the royal residence at Belem remains a disgrace to the capital of Portugal.—*Chicago Times.*

Profit Sharing.

Some of the most intelligent men in the country believe that the only escape from the almost ceaseless labor troubles which are upon us, is in profit sharing. This opinion is based upon what has been done in France, where some large manufacturing establishments have been successfully carried on for a quarter of a century on this plan. Within the past few days a large Cincinnati firm has adopted the plan and the employes have accepted it with enthusiasm. On Thursday a large shoe manufacturing establishment in Philadelphia followed suit making the fourth concern that has taken this means of ending its labor difficulties in this way.

Of course it is in its experimental stage, and it would not be easy to predict the final outcome. On its face, however, it appears to grant all that the most exacting Knights of Labor can expect or reasonably demand. The men get their wages as they did before, and the profits, after allowing a moderate interest on the capital employed and a reasonable compensation to the owners for their personal services in managing the affairs of the concern, are then divided between the firm and the employes. In this way the capital invested becomes productive in the interests of the wage workers—is their ally instead of their enemy as they too often wrongfully allege—and must command their care and protection instead of being made the object of their attacks.

There is, however, one point that time alone can solve, and that is the condition of affairs should one of these profit-sharing firms lose money instead of earning it. Dull times, panics and other misfortunes are sure to come along occasionally when profits sink out of sight and losses take their place. Who is to make up these losses? Are the employes to bear their share of them just as they enjoyed their proportion ot the gains during prosperous times? Manifestly they cannot be expected to do so, because a majority of them will not save anything out of their increased salaries and consequently cannot bear any of the firm's losses, even though they felt so disposed. Still, it may be well enough to borrow no difficulties in advance. The bright side of the picture is held up before us and it is wisdom to make the best of it. By the time the evil alluded to comes along, the system will have had a fair trial, and its good qualities, as well as its weak points, will have been fairly tested. We will then be better prepared to meet any difficulties that may present themselves. This plan of profit sharing marks a new era in the industrial situation, and, although it is likely to undergo many modifications, it in all probability has come to stay.—*Lancaster New era.*

IT really appears as if Governor Foraker and his friends in Ohio were attempting a little bit of capital out of his alleged snubbing by Mrs. Cleveland at the Academy reception in Philadelphia. The allegation that the lady offered any indignity to the Grand Army has been abandoned, and the sole question remaining is: Did Governor Foraker get a slice of cold shoulder from the mistress of the White House? A good many think—and this is especially the case we find with ladies—that Mrs. Cleveland had ample justification in the lavish insults cast at her husband by the Governor of Ohio; but the facts, from the bets authority, show she made no demonstration of any kind whatever that could be properly called a slight or a snub. Mr. Thomas M. Thompson, of Philadelphia, chairman of the reception committee, and a Republican in politics, by this simple statement of the facts effectually disposes of the whole story:

I take the full responsibility for denying that Mrs. Cleveland intentionally failed to salute Mr. and Mrs. Foraker and that she refused to take their hands. She was guided by me as to when to discontinue or continue handshaking, and if Governor and Mrs. Foraker passed by without having been taken by the hand, it was during one of the intervals of rest which I insisted she should take, and in which, as she had promised, she was guided by me. The story is a silly one, as was the tale of Mrs Cleveland turning her back upon Governor Foraker during the parade on Friday. I had myself taken Mrs. Cleveland over to Mr. Childs's luncheon at the Bellevue Hotel ten minutes or more before the Ohio troops came along. The President treated Governor Foraker with the same courtesy that he did the other governors, and Mrs. Cleveland had no idea of resenting any personal or political differences. I am a Republican, but I think that it is disgusting to drag politics into this affair.—*Pittsburg Post*

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fattened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and not sleep She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at E. James' drug store.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Mrs. Eagles, an elderly woman of Campbell county, Va., expressed the wish shortly before her death that her gold watch be buried with her. The wish was carried out, and within a week the grave was opened in the night and the watch stolen.

—There are cities in Asia the date of whose origin is not actually known, but it is known they are older than Rome or any other city in Europe. Jerusalem and Hebron in Palestine and Damascus in Syria are all many centuries older than Rome.

—William Andrews, a resident of Caldwell county, N. C., asks the press of that section to help him catch David Knight, a Babtist minister, who, he says, has deserted his wife and twelve children, and eloped with Mrs. Martha Andrews, his mother-in-law, who has two husbands living.

—A Cumberland county farmer says that, he has at last found a remedy for Canada thistles. The gentleman's experiment has proven successful and is very simple. it is to cut the stalks down low to the ground and cover them with sawdust, which in a short time will completely destroy the plant.

—A series of revival meetings in Franklin county, Ark., has been broken up by a big panther that has taken to prowling in the neighborhood after dark. What put an entire stop to the good work was the finding of a man's shoe near one of the brute's haunts and a piece of a shirt hanging in the fork of a neighboring tree.

—Rev. Alfred Beddington, a Baptist missionary, was fatally shot on Thursday by one Glassmore at his house, on the line between the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations in the Indian Territory. Beddington and Glassmore had served in the Confederate army together, and were fast friends until a short time ago, when Beddington's attentions to Glassmore's daughter caused trouble.

—Gravenhurst, Ont., is practically in ashes. A fire broke out at 1 o'clock last Friday, and, aided by a strong north wind, swept down Main street, destroying everything in its path. Not a business place is left standing. Nine blocks are completely cleared of buildings. The loss is about $150,000, with little insurance. Very few goods were saved and no provisions remain for the homeless people.

—In color the Fiftieth Congress will be a little mixed, as it will contain White, Brown and Gray. As to temper and disposition, there will be a great variety, as one member is Gay, another Bland, another Crisp and another Wise. In the matter of provisions it will be well off, for it will have Oats, Rice, Bacon, Hogg and Berry, to say nothing of a very large Cobb. One member is long and another is Hale.

—An Americus, Ga., widower indited a tender epistle to his lady love at Lumkin. At the same time he wrote an order for a bill of lumber, which was intended to have been sent to a saw mill man at Andersonville. In his hurry he got the letters addressed wrong, and the Lumkin lady received an order for a bill of lumber, while the saw mill man received a perfumed billet doux, the contents of which he enjoyed hugely.

—Yellowstone park, or, as it has been aptly designated, the New American Wonderland, is located in the northwestern corner of Wyoming territory. It measures 3,575 square miles. Its attractions are too numerous to mention, but among them are many great geysers, thousands of hot springs, myriads of magnificent waterfalls, lakes, canyons, mud volcanoes, high mountains, vast forests and a very great variety of game. It includes the headwaters of many large rivers. For size and resources it may be regarded as a considerable park.

—The prejudice of our forefathers against the Hessians or foreign mercenaries who were sent to this country by the English government to subdue the colonies was so great that these troops have since always been spoken of with contempt. They were really regarded among the best soldiers in Europe. The contract of England with the Landgrave of Hesse called for 12,700 men, besides "three corps of artillery," the latter probably numbering a few hundred gunners in all. But the Landgrave practiced the grossest frauds, receiving pay for the full number, counting incomplete battalions, deserters, the dead, etc. In addition to the Hessians, England employed 5,723 Brunswickers in the revolutionary war.

—A negro named Henry Taylor killed another negro on the Tallahatchee River about two months ago. At that time an attempt was made by colored Masons to lynch him, but they were prevented. Since then both Taylor and his wife have disappeared. One day last week a body was found in the river, which proved to be that of Taylor, and the impression is that colored Masons made away with both him and his wife. George Evans, who was hanged at Greenwood, Miss., on July 27 by a negro mob, was supposed have been lynched by colored Masons because he had killed one of their number. The feeling is getting to be strong that the colored Masons take an oath in their secret organizations to avenge the death of a brother Mason.

—Father Albino Magno, who has just died at the monastery of the Order of Passionists, at West Hoboken, N. J., was the most prominent member of the Order of Passionists in the United States. Born at Naples in 1816, he early inclined to a religious life. When 25 years of age he was regarded as one of the greatest pulpit orators in Italy. With Father Anthony, of Italy, and Father Stanislaus, of Germany, he came to this country in 1852. They were the first Passionist fathers who trod upon the soil of the new country. They began to work at once, and soon the novitiate and monastery of St. Paul of the Cross was built at Pittsburg. He afterward founded a number of other monasteries. For a number of years his home has been the Passionist monastery at West Hoboken, but his time was occupied with missions throughout the Uunited States and Canada.

—The conclusion that the gypsies wandered forth from India is now almost universally accepted, but when or from what part of India are questions on which few have done more than idly speculate. The identification of the gypsies with the Jats, who in Punjab alone numbered 1,300,399 in 1871, has received the support of many of those whose opinions of such matters must receive the greatest respect. In a metrical paraphrase of Genesis, made by an Austrian monk about 1122, they are noticed as Ishmaelites, and their descent thus credited to Hagar. There is a tale extant that the wandering instinct of the gypsy is due the fact that their ancestors refused to shelter the Virgin and child in their flight into Egypt. This race has many other names in addition to that of gypsy, such as Bonemians, in France; Ciganos, in Portugal; Gitanos, in Spain; Hiedens, in Holland Pharaoh-nepek, in Hungary; Tartar, in Denmark and Sweeden; Walachinans, in Italy; Zigeuner, in Germany, and so on.

—An old-time colored man, with white eyebrows, snowy head, a Paul Pry umbrella and dilapidated carpet sack, came into the office of the Orphans' Court, Philadelpnia, on Saturday last and asked Clerk Bird for a marriage license. In answer to the usual questions he gave his age as "somewhere between 60 and 70," that he was a minister from Camden, and his dusky intended was a Philadelphia girl of 23. When asked if he had peen married before, he said: "Free or fo' times," and, scratching his head, corrected himself with: "Yes, fo' times." To the query when the last of his wives died he responded that he couldn't exactly remember the time, but he knew she was dead. He wasn't quite sure whether his betrothed would have him, but he intended to show her the license, and trust to luck. He was given the credentials, and left with the remark: "I guess de gal be willing when she sees de paper."

Texas Train Robbers.

The east bound Texas and Pacific train was robbed on Tuesday night near Benbrook, Texas, at the trestle over Mary's Creek, where the the same train was robbed in June. The circumstances are similar to those of the last robbery. Just as the train pulled out from the station two men got into the cab of the locomotive and covered Engineer Baker with six-shooters. He was directed to stop when ordered, and when the locomotive had crossed the trestle the order was given and Baker stopped the train. Two men were waiting here and the engineer and fireman were ordered out of the cab and marched toward the express car under guard. The doors of the car were closed and one of the men, a tall, slim, sandyhaired fellow, yelled out: "Open up that car." Express Messenger Maloney paid no attention to the orders, when after waiting a few seconds a hammer of some kind was brought and the door was vigorously pounded. About this time some ten shots were fired into the Pacific express car and then pounding began again. At last the door was opened and one of the robbers jumped in with drawn pistol and demanded the money. Maloney had hidden a considerable number of packages and the remainder were taken from the safe. Ordering Maloney to keep quiet, the robber jumped out and the mail car was entered, but without any shots being fired. Mail Agent Griffin was compelled to give up the registered packages, and it is said that nearly all the registered matter was taken. There was no effort made to rob the passengers, many of whom were considerably frightened. There were one or two armed men in the coaches who were prepared to defend the passengers if the robber had attempted to enter. After finishing their work in the mail car the robbers escorted the engineer and fireman back to the locomotive and ordered the train to be pulled out. The four men moved off some distance, watched the train for a short time and walked away. The train reached Fort Worth at 8.30 and the officers were at once notified, and two posses, one headed by the Sheriff, the other by the City Marshal, were soon on the road to the scene of the robbery. The The amount stolen is variously estimated from $12,000 to $30,000, but none of the mail men or the Pacific officers will say anything about the matter. The theory of the officers is that the same men who committed the robbery in June were engaged in that of Tuesday night, but this is the purest conjecture.

The Story of a Crime.

On May 17 the bodies of Sammie and Willie Speraw, aged respectively four and six years, were found buried in a ditch at Annville, Lebanon county. They had been murdered and their grandfather, William Showers, aged 60 years, was suspected of the crime and lodged in jail and his trial was to have taken place last Friday morning. The court room was crowded and a large number of witnesses were present. Shortly after the opening of court Showers was brought in leaning on the arms of two deputy sheriffs. When quiet had been restored five pages of manuscript were handed to Judge McPherson and it soon became known that Showers had made a full confession.

He gave a detailed occount of the murder, in which he implicated his housekeeper Miss Betsy Sargeant, aged 40 years, as an accessory. Miss Sargeant, it is alleged, promised to marry Showers but refused to do so until he got rid of the children. Showers says: "Betsy Sargeant came to my house on the night of May 16. We lit a candle. The children were asleep and she rolled their clothes up in a bundle. I had already dug a hole in which to bury the babies. We then went up stairs. I had a thick piece of twine, about a yard long. I tied this around Willie's neck and stragled him to death. I then carried the boy out under my arm and put him in the hole. Miss Sargeant carried the lantern. We then returned to the house, and taking a small petticoat, tied it around Sammie's neck and strangled him. He was also carried out and thrown into the hole. On the way to the house I asked Betsy what we should do with the bedclothes. She said she would burn them in the cook stove, which she did." Betsy was in the court room at the time the confession was read, and before the Judge had concluded she fainted and had to be removed. Betsy will be arrested. The wildest excitement prevails, and it is feared Showers will be lynched.

—Oscar Neebe, the only one of the eight condemned Anarchists who was sentenced to imprisonment, was taken to Joliet (Ill.) Penitentiary last evening to begin his term of fifteen years.

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

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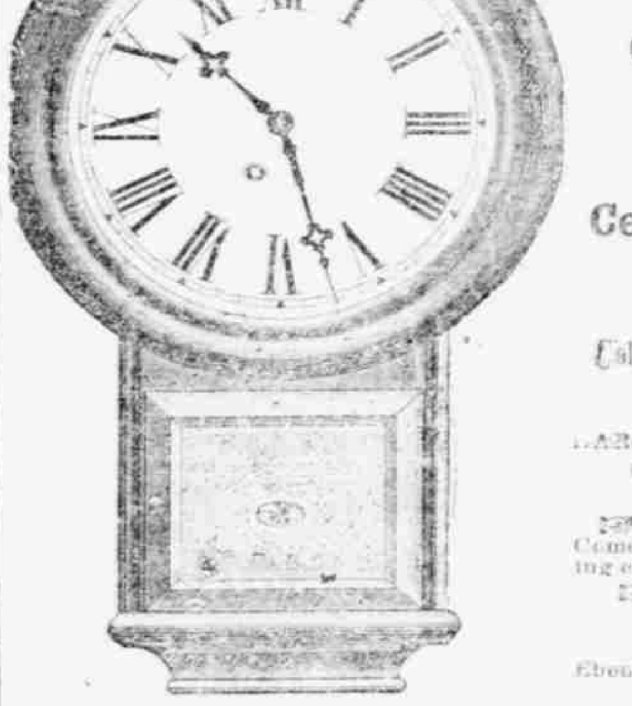

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Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

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Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE Sale the following valuable HOUSE AND LOT, situate on Main street, of Carrolltown Borough, and in the business centre of the town—opposite the Blum brewery. The house is a large two story building, 32 by 32 feet. Is plastered throughout, weatherboarded and completely finished and as good as new. A good stable on the lot and a never failing well of excelent water. It would answer for dwelling and business house combined, or for a hotel property.

POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

For particulars call on or address the owner,
FREDERICK SNYDER,
At the Arlington Hotel, Altoona, Pa.
September 16, 1887.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS FARM known as the LUCKETT FARM, situate in Munster township, Cambria county, containing about

90 ACRES, ABOUT 60 ACRES CLEARED,

having thereon erected a good frame house and frame barn. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, is well watered and has a good orchard of bearing fruit trees. The farm is within three minutes walk of Luckett's Station on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad.

For further particulars inquire of George M. Reade, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa., or of the undersigned on the premises.

JOHN MURPHY.
July 29, 1887.

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RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness. Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. It is certain in its effects It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. *Sold by druggists everywhere.*

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
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REV. J. T. ROSSITER, the honored pastor of the First Reformed Church, Baltimore, Md., says: "Having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia and Indigestion I take great pleasure in recommending it highly. Also consider it a splendid tonic and invigorator, and very strengthening."
HON. JOSEPH C. SUIT, Judge of Circuit Court, Clinton Co., Ind., says: "I bear most cheerful testimony to the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia, and as a tonic."
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T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14-tf.]

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY and Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work.—Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOS. A. CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. [Jan. 22.-3m.]

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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS:
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cresson Springs Company will be held at the Mountain House, Cresson, Pa., on Tuesday, August 24, 1887, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Election for President and Directors same day and place.
JAMES R. McCLURE,
July 15, 3t. Secretary.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.
Estate of John Grimes, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of John Grimes, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate must make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same should present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
MARGARET GRIMES.
Allegheny twp., July 15. [illegible]

BARBER SHOP.
The undersigned invites the citizens of Ebensburg and public generally to call at his shop on Centre St., Ebensburg, Pa., (opposite the Mountain House saloon), where he will be found ready to accomodate them with a clean shave or a hair cut on short notice.
By keeping everything neat and tidy about my shop I expect to merit a liberal share of patronage.
March 11, '87. PETER WILHELM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of William J. McGuire, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to
HIRAM McGUIRE,
Adm'r of William J. McGuire, dec'd.
Clearfield twp., April 29, 1887.-6t.

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AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

Hay Fever CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE
is an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.
Try the Cure.
Ely's Cream Balm. HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., New York.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - SEPT. 30, 1887.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES ON

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS

—WILL BE FOUND AT—

Cable & Co.'s One-Price Store, Altoona, Pa.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Chestnuts.

—Corn huskings.

—Apple butter boilings.

—Lay away your straw hat.

—Hunt up your old overcoat.

—Buy your boots at Barkers' and you will save money.

—A new stone pavement is being laid in front of the residence of Mr. Philip Collins.

—It looks as if the winter was coming upon us like the past summer—on short notice.

—All the sufferers from typhoid fever at Lilly are said to be improving, and are out of danger.

—Mr. [illegible] Lloyd, editor of the *Herald*, is laying a new stone pavement in front of his residence.

—Professor William McGough, of Hemlock, was attending the institute during the present week.

—Mrs. T. S. Williams, of Carrolltown, was in this place on Tuesday visiting relatives and friends.

—Nearly one hundred people from this place took advantage of the excursion to Altoona on Sunday.

—Carpets and floor oilcloth in great variety at Barkers'.

—There are a great many "school marms" in attendance at the Teachers' Institute, during the present week.

—Mr. A. J. Noel, who teaches the young idea how to shoot at Lilly, was among our callers during the week.

—Mr. Thomas Kirschner, who has been absent for about a year in New Mexico, returned home on Monday.

—The public schools in this place closed on Friday last for one week, on account of the Teachers' Institute.

—One thousand pounds of ginseng wanted at Dr. Davison's for which the highest market price will be paid.

—Miss Mary Bender and Miss Dillie Noel of this place, were visiting relatives and friends in Altoona last week.

—William Tomlinson and Martin Flick, both of Allegheny township, called to see us while in town on Tuesday.

—Mr. Thomas H. Heist has commenced work on his carp pond and expects to have it stocked with carp this fall.

—Mrs. J. O. Creery, wife of Editor Creery, of the Carrolltown *News*, was visiting friends in this place on Wednesday.

—A Blair county farmer this season raised [illegible] bushels of potatoes off of five acres of ground and sold 500 bushels for $450.

—Captain Thomas Davis started on Tuesday morning for the Black Hills in Dakota, where he intends to remain several weeks.

—Now is the time to buy your winter boots, so as to have them ready when cold weather comes, and Barkers' is the place to buy them.

—Miss Mary Roberts, of this place, and her friend Miss Ethel Russell, of Columbus, O., are visiting friends in Altoona and Hollidaysburg.

—Jacob Byers, who was tried last week in the Indiana county court for the murder of his father, was acquitted on the ground of self defense.

—Mr. L. P. McDermott, the gentlemanly business manager of the Loretto Merchandise Co., was among the visitors to our town on Wednesday.

—Miss Minnie Linton, formerly of this place but now a teacher in the Johnstown public schools, was attending the Institute during the present week.

—J. B. Youngkin, of Indiana, who runs the notion wagon, on Tuesday broke down about a mile west of town and had to come in and get his axle repaired.

—Mr. Timothy O'Harra, of the firm of O'Harra Bro.'s liverymen of this place, is making very extensive improvements about his residence on Julian street.

—Ezra Ale, a well-known citizen of Altoona, died at his office in that city on last Saturday morning from heart disease, in the [illegible] year of his age.

—According to the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, Cambria county has 134 pensioners who drew for the year ending June 3, 1887 the sum of $13,295.00.

—J. W. Scott, geologist of Tyrone, has been commissioned by the United States Geological Survey to examine and report certain stratigraphic and fossiliferous formations of Blair county.

—Closing out a large stock of fall and winter overcoats for men, boys and children at cost and less, in order to quit business at the Golden Eagle clothing store, 1301 Eleventh avenue, Altoona.

—The Clearfield county Democrats have nominated James McLaughlin for Treasurer, James Savage and George I. Thompson for Commissioners, and Winfield S. Luther and John N. Ake for Auditors.

—On Monday of last week Hon. Nathaniel Horne, of Johnstown, while on a business visit to Westmoreland county, had a slight stroke of paralysis and was laid up for a few days but we are glad to say is able to be about again.

—While David R. Edwards, of Blacklick township, was driving down Julian street on Tuesday last with a load of lumber the hind axle of his wagon broke and he had to load his lumber on another wagon to get it to the railroad.

—The largest stock of fall and winter goods just received at Barkers'.

—Prof. Foley, who assisted Prof. Leech with his normal school in this place, last summer, and who afterwards was sorely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, was in attendance at the institute this week, having so far recovered as to be able to be about again.

—The bricklayers have completed their work on the rebuilding of that portion of St. Francis College that was destroyed by fire some time ago, and before a great while the new building will be completed and ready for use. The new structure is a much better building than the one destroyed.

—The proprietors of the Golden Eagle clothing store, 1301 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, have $[illegible] worth of fine ready made clothing for men, boys and children which is offered for sale at cost to close out business as they must vacate the rooms before January 1st. Now is your chance for bargains.

—Engineer John Dayison, on the Pennsylvania railroad saved the life of a little child Wednesday of last week by going forward on the pilot, when he found he could not stop his locomotive in time to save the little one's life, and leaning forward picked the child up and carried it back into the engine.

—Stogie kip boots, hand-made, best for the money, at Barkers'.

—Don't fail to read the new advertisement of Messrs. Woolf, Son & Thomas the popular clothiers of Johnstown. They will be in Ebensburg on the 10, 11, and 12 of October with a full line of clothing and gents furnishing goods and people needing anything in their line will save money by waiting for them.

—Barkers' have the largest stock of boots and shoes in town.

—The best place to buy an overcoat or in fact clothing of any kind is at McConnell & Saupp's, in the St. Lawrence building, Eleventh avenue, Altoona. Their prices always touch bottom and their goods are always what they are represented to be. All kinds of gents' furnishing goods of the latest styles, sold at the lowest prices.

—William C. Barringer, a tramp printer, whose home is in Harrisburg, tried to commit suicide on the farm of Judge Mullin, near Bedford, one day last week. He tried to kill himself with a knife but did not succeed. He was committed to the Bedford county alms house, and it is thought that with proper attention he will recover.

—Rhododendron Park, Lloydsville, will close a brilliant season by a mammoth excursion from Pittsburgh and vicinity on October 7th. Six to seven hundred excursionists are expected and a special train will leave Pittsburg at 8:30 a. m., Altoona 12:15 p. m; and returning leave Lloydsville 5:00 p. m., arriving at Pittsburg about 9 o'clock.

—If you want a fine dress boot or a heavy winter boot you will find it at Barkers'.

—Carl Benne Zander, a printer who for some time past has been in the employ of Mr. C. T. Shubert, of the Johntown *Freie Presse*, departed unexpectedly from Johnstown a few days ago while Mr. Shubert was away from home, and at the same time about eighty dollars than Zander collected during Mr. Shubert's absence disappeared. The police are after him.

—William Humes was instatly killed while attempting to jump on a moving freight train at Mineral Point, on Thursday of last week. The unfortunate man was about 25 years of age and coal miner by occupation. His home was in England, where all his relations reside. He had been in the employ of J. H. Miller, near the point where he met his shocking death.

—The venerable Captain H. D. Woodruff, for many years editor and proprietor of the Johnstown *Democrat*, who has long been a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, is now so afflicted that he is almost entirely helpless. On Thursday of last week Mr. Charles L. Little; the Captain's son-in-law, went to Johnstown and removed the sufferer to Blairsville, where he will hereafter make his home with Mr. Tittle's family.

—While boring for water at the Poor Farm in Somerset county on Friday last at a depth of forty-eight feet, oil was struck in a sandy soil, right below bed rock and filled the hole, when pumped out at a rate of about six barrels per day. The discovery has caused quite an excitement, and it is proposed to form a company, raise funds and put down a test well of a sufficient depth to see for a certainty whether oil exists in paying quantities in that locality.

—Anything you want in boots for men, boys or children, you can find it at Barkers'.

—From the *Catholic Tribune*, published at St. Joseph, Mo., we clip the following: Mrs. Martha Ivory died on Tuesday evening, September 20th, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Conrad. The deceased was 80 years of age and had been confined to her bed for a great many years. The funeral took place from the Cathedral Thursday morning. A great many mourners followed the remains to their last resting place, in Calvary cemetery. The deceased was the mother of Cap't. W. W. Ivory, Mrs. Mary Conrad, Mrs. O. M. Smith and Miss Agnes Ivory, of St. Joseph, and John Ivory, who resides in California. Mrs. Ivory, who, with her husband John Ivory and family resided in this place about forty years ago and from here moved to the Summit and afterwards to Loretto, where Mr. Ivory died. About 1859 Mrs. Ivory with her family removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where she resided at the time of her death.

—Do you want to buy calico at 3 cents per yard? If so, step down to Barkers' you will find it there.

—A wreck occurred on the Hollidaysburg and Morrison's cave railroad on Thursday afternoon of last week, by which the engineer, Howard Thomas, was killed and the brakeman, Charles W. Ferry, was slightly hurt. The wreck was caused by two cows being run over, which caused the engine to jump the track, and after running a short distance over the ties, toppled over the embankment. When the engine went over Mr. Thomas jumped and fell near the track, and was getting up apparently unhurt, when a rail, which had been twisted loose by the engine going over swung around and struck him on the head, causing instant death. The fireman went down with the engine, but escaped without serious injury. Mr. Thomas was born in Cambria township, this county, about thirty years ago, and was a son of Mr. Thomas Thomas, who a few years ago removed to Iowa, where he died. His widow, the mother of Howard, who still resides in Iowa, had just came east intending to visit her son Howard and another son George W. Thomas, who resides in Hollidaysburg, and on Thursday morning stopped off at Mr. William D. Pryce's in Cambria township, who is a relative, and was there when she heard the news of his death. His remains were interred at Fairview cemetery in Altoona on Sunday last. Mr. Thomas had a large number of relatives and friends in this neighborhood who attended the funeral, a special train being run to Altoona, leaving this place at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning and returning at 7 o'clock in the evening.

—Barkers' sell more boots and shoes than anyone else, because they have the largest stock at lowest prices.

HEMLOCK, Pa., Sept 28, 1887.

ED. FREEMAN.—I herewith send you a few items from our little village of Lilly, which may be of interest to some of your readers.

The mines have been running pretty steady this week.

The first semi-monthly pay will be received here by the miners and mine laborers, under the new Act of Assembly on Saturday October 1st.

Mrs. Daniel Leahy, a brother of Mr. James Leahey, who was stricken down with that dreadful malady typhoid fever is, we are glad to say improving, and is able to be about his room, and the wishes of the community are that he may soon be out among his friends. Miss Lizzie Leahey, a sister, who is laid up with the same disease, and grave fears had for her recovery, is improving and we hope will soon be about again.

Mr. Blair Short, son-in-law of C. Robine deceased, is, I understand, able to be about his room, as is also Mr. Andrew Owens both of whom were down with the fever.

Mrs. Mary Leahey, wife of John Leahey, Jr., Superintendent of W. H. Piper & Co.'s mines, and a sister of M. A. and C. A. McGonigle, is lying very low with but little hopes for her recovery; she has the kindest attention by physician and friends who are doing all in their power to save her and pray that she may be spared to her little family.

The winter term of our public schools will commence here on Monday, October 3rd, under the management of the Sisters of St. Joseph and will continue six months.

Yours, X

Argument Court.

Argument Court was held on Monday last, and on account of the Teachers' Institute being in session in the Court room at the time, the Court sat in the Arbitration room. The following cases on the list were disposed of:

Commonwealth vs. Biffinger. Motion for new trial. Sentence suspended.

Exceptions to Sheriff's deed to T. F. Zimmerman, Esq. Exceptions overruled.

Daniel King, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Wm. King, Defendant in Error. Certiorari. Argued and held for advisement.

Caroline Goldshine vs. Henry Goldshine. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Henry Shaffer vs. Conrad Stakeman, et. ux. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Litzinger vs. Hicks & Sellers. Appeal. Rule to show cause why appeal should not be stricken off. Rule absolute.

Exceptions to Incorporation of Brownstown Borough. Continued.

Abraham Fresh, Plaintiff in Error, vs. David Rager, Defendant in Error. Certiorari. Continued.

Remonstance to Annexation of part of Stonycreek township to Johnstown. Continued.

Wayland vs. Patterson. Rule to show cause why Sheriff should not amend his return. Rule absolute.

Boland vs. Wilson. Rule to show cause. Rule discharged.

Hipps & Lloyd vs. Craver. Rule on W. H. Sechler to file statement for which party he appears. Mr. Sechler has leave to withdraw his appearance for Uriah Lloyd.

Directors of Poor vs. John Baker. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Directors of Poor vs. J. & E. Thomas. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Directors of Poor vs. George S. Lamb. Rule to show cause. Argued and held for advisement.

Younkin vs. Cresson & Coalport Railroad Co. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Petition of John J. Trexler for a decree of reconveyance of assigued estate. Rule absolute.

Will vs. Davis. Certiorari. Settled.

Sharbaugh vs. Luther. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Sharbaugh vs. Luther. Rule to show cause. Continued.

Roberts vs. Cambria Land Co. Rule to show cause. Argued and held for advisement.

Rule on John C. Gates, Assignee of Mathias Kessler, to show cause why alias order of sale shall not issue. Alias order of sale directed so that sale may be made on or before the 1st Monday of December next.

Petition of Supervisors of Knox Township, Clearfield County, for rule on Directors of Poor of Cambria County. Continued.

Quo Warranto vs. John Graham. Motion to squash. Continued.

Craver vs. Blair. Motion for new trial. Motion overruled.

Snyder vs. Cole. Motion for new trial. Motion overruled.

Fowler vs. Strayer. Motion for new trial. Motion overruled.

Gallagher vs. Cresson & Coalport Railroad. Motion for new trial. Motion overruled.

Teachers' Institute.

The twenty-first annual session of the Cambria County Teachers' Institute convened at the Court House on Monday last.

Owing to the fact that the teachers are now paid for the time spent at the County Institute a large number of the teachers were in attendance at this meeting than at any Institute previously held in the county.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Vice Presidents, George A. Noon, M. Sweeney, L. H. Brumbaugh; Reading Secretaries, Misses Annie McCann, Jennie E. Sellers and Harriet Bradley; Enrolling Committee, George L. Beater, D. S. Yoder and James Cauly, Secretary to Enrolling Committee, Thomas J. Itel; Executive Committee, J. W. Leech, W. P. Reese, George W. Williams, J. S. Foley, E. J. Sybert, L. Strayer and A. H. Grumbling.

The morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to the discussion of school work, the improved methods of teaching and such other topics as were deemed useful and beneficial in the profession.

On Monday evening Prof. F. V. Irish delivered his celebrated lecture, "The Bible, the world's greatest and best library" to a large and appreciative audience.

On Tuesday evening Professor A. M. Hammers, principal of the High school at Indiana, Pa., delivered an interesting lecture entitled, "Realestic Rambles in Europe" illustrated with a magic lantern, and on Wednesday evening an entertainment was given by the Bible combination.

Iteresting Catholic Statistics.

The Pittsburgh *Times* states that in his account of the erection of the Roman Catholic See of Pittsburgh, Father Lambing says that as early as 1835 Bishop Kenrick proposed to the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda a division of his diocese by the erection of a new See at Pittsburgh. Dr. Kenrick was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Philadelphia in 1830. He suggestion John Hughes as Bishop, either of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, as might be deemed most expedient. Subsequently Dr. O'Connor was sent to Pittsburgh as Vicar General. The new diocese originally embraced twenty-seven of the most western counties of the State—an area of about 21,300 square miles.

Various changes have been made since—all, it may be said, for the advancement of the Church. The dioceses of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to-day comprise Lawrence, Beaver, Washington, Greene, Fayette, Somerset, Allegheny, Butler, Armstong, Indiana, Westmoreland, Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Bedford counties, an area containing a vast population in comparison with that embraced in the original limits.

The Catholic population in these dioceses is now estimated at 175,000. There are 2 bishops, 90 regular and 117 secular priests, 130 male and 726 female novices and postulants, 14 ecclesiastical students, 133 churches, 41 chapels, 8 monasteries, 55 convents, 6 colleges for boys, 6 academies for young ladies, and 70 parochial schools, in which 21,000 pupils are taught. There are 570 pupils in the boys' colleges and 400 in the young ladies' academies.

Ladies Wanted.

A lady agent is wanted in every city and village; also ladies to travel and solicit orders for MADAME WOOD'S Corset and Corded Corset Waists, Tampico Forms, Hose Supporters, Steel Protectors, Ladies' Friend, etc. Agents are making from Twenty to Fifty dollars a week.

Send for catalogue and price list to E Wood, 34 South Salina Street, Syracuse, New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, September 28, 1887:

Joseph Bannan, Coalport, Clearfield Co., and Susan E. Rudolf, Allegheny township.

Joseph Huavet and Dora Thomas, Cambria.

John A. Livingston, Grubbtown, and Louisa C. Schosser, Summerhill.

John C. Born and Maggie Yeager, Elder township.

William Schneider, Upper Yoder township and Charlotte Peppler, Conemaugh.

George W. Emigh, Portage township and Sadie C. Crum, Summerhill township.

Gustave Haloorsen, Mammoth, Westmoreland county, Pa., and Nancy Fiscus, West Taylor township.

John B. Kist, East Conemaugh, and Ella R. Wolf, Glenwood, Allegheny Co., Pa.

Thomas Profer, Jr., and Mattie Voice Brisbin, Clearfield Co., Pa.

Gerhart Fisher and Sophia Eger, Conemaugh.

James Caddy, Prospect, and Bertha Martin, Conemaugh.

John C. Snyder, Gallitzin, and Anna M. Schettig, Cambria township.

Frederick Fisher and Mary Studeng, Conemaugh.

George Beitz and Minnie Keiter, Johnstown.

Grant Hess, Homestead, Allegheny county, Pa., and Emma Border, Portage.

Lawrence N. Beam and Annie Hildebrand Conemaugh township.

John C. Hildebrand, Millville, and Ella J. Beam, Conemaugh township.

John Stromyre, Allegheny township and Ellie Conrad, Clearfield township.

William G. Rodgers and Melissa Bell Grumbling, Morrellville.

Ignatius Keebler, and Caroline Patterson, Cambria.

Hay Fever.

I have suffered greatly from periodical returns of hay fever. At the suggestion of Covert & Cheever, druggists, obtained Ely's Cream Balm, and used a portion of it during a severe attack. I can cheerfully testify as to the immediate and continued relief obtained by its use. I heartily recommend it to those suffering from this or kindred complaints.—(Rev.) H. A. Smith, Clinton, Wis.

OBITUARY.

BOLEY.—Died at the home of his father Peter Boley in Allegheny township on Saturday, September 17th, 1887, Mr. William Boley aged about 19 years.

THOMAS.—Died at his home in Munster township, on Saturday September 24th, 1887, Mr. John Thomas, aged 95 years.

The deceased was born in Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1792 and after receiving a liberal education, at the age of 32 came to this country in 1824. Soon after his arrival he came to the mountain and for a number of years taught school in Cambria and Indiana counties. In 1827 he was married to Miss Mary M. Campbell, at Loretto, the Rev. Dr. Gallitzin performing the ceremony that united them and which union remained unbroken until the death of his wife which occurred exactly seventeen years previous to his death.—24th of September 1870. Eleven children blessed their union, two of whom, Ellen and Philip, are now deceased and nine living, seven daughters and two sons: Ann, Margaret, Bridget and Susan who are single and reside at the homestead, Mary who is married to Frank Quinlan residing in Minnesota Sarah married to Levi Weakland, residing in Somerset county, Pa., and Cecelia who belongs to the order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and Hon. James J. Thomas residing in Carroll township, and Michael residing in Allegheny township. Mr. Thomas was a school teacher by profession having taught school in Cambria county for thirty years, and his pupils, many of whom are now old men and women, all remember him with affection. About twenty years ago he gave up teaching and has lived on his farm enjoying a competency earned by a long and useful life. He was kind and courteous in his demeanor, polished in his manners and was esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His remains were interred in St. Michael's cemetery, at Loretto, on Monday last after a High Mass of Requiem for the repose of his soul. Peace to his ashes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Suit, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar bottle at E. James' drug store.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria County, there will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1887,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, viz:

A certain piece or parcel of land situate in White Township, Cambria County containing about 21 acres, adjoining lands of Thomas Will, Michael Sheehan, Timothy Sheehan and others, being the premises of the late John Sheehan, deceased.

☞TERMS will be made known on day of sale. ELIZA SHEEHAN,
Administratrix of JOHN SHEEHAN, dec'd.
Sept. 29, 1887. 3t.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Estate of William Tiley, Jr., dec'd. In the matter of the petition of Joshua Arnandt for specific performance of contract. The undersigned appointed commissioner by the Orphans' Court of Cambria County, Pa., to enquire and report to said Court in regard to the same, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the Borough of Ebensburg, in said County and State, on Monday, October 17, 1887, at one o'clock P. M., to discharge the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested may appear. DONALD E. DUFTON, Com.
Sept. 30, 1887. 3t.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed auditors to report distribution of the fund in the hands of John T. Peterson, administrator of Samuel Eakins, late of Cambria County, deceased, as shown by his first and final account filed and confirmed by the Court of September term, 1887, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg on Wednesday, November 2d, 1887, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, or be debarred from coming in on said fund. E. G. KERR, Aud.
Ebensburg Sept. 29, 1887. 3t.

Duff's College.

The oldest and best Institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of young men for the active duties of life. For circulars address,
P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sept. 23.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Ellen Harvy, of Gallitzin borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. DANIEL HENRY, Adm'r.
Summ[illegible], Aug. 19, 1887. 6t.

THE HARRY SISTERS

ARE COMING!

MUSICAL AND LITERARY WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

NONE SHOULD FAIL TO HEAR THEM.

Will be at Opera House, Ebensburg, Penn'a.,

On the evening of Oct. 5th.

For the Benefit of G. A. R. Post,

OF EBENSBURG.

Don't forget the Date.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Children, - - - - - - 15 cts.
Adults, - - - - - - 25 cts.
Reserved Seats, - - - - - 35 cts.

☞TICKETS FOR SALE AT JAMES' DRUG STORE.

CLOSING OUT SALE!!

We expect to vacate our present store-room by the first of next April, and in order to reduce our stock, we intend closing out all our Summer Dress Goods,

Curtains, and Curtain Goods,

Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries and Embroidered Robes, White Goods, Laces, Parasols, and Ladies' Skirts at actual cost. Also,

Hand-Satchels, Gossamers,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

NAPKINS, TOWELS,

and odds and ends of different kinds of goods.

Mrs. R. E. JONES.

EBENSBURG, PA.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT TO ORDERS OF THE COURTS of Common Pleas of Blair and Cambria counties, Pa., there will be sold at public sale, at the Highland House, in the borough of Loretto, in the county of Cambria, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6. 1887

at TEN o'clock, a. m., the one undivided half part of the following described Real Estate, assigned by Robert T. Shields and Ella C., his wife, to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of said Robert T. Shields.

1.—The undivided half part of all that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Gallitzin, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining land of estate of F. X. Christy, Francis Donoghue, Sebastian Sitert and William Christy; containing sixty-five acres, more or less. This tract is woodland, well set with hemlock, oak, ash and other timber. This tract is also underlaid with a good quality of bituminous coal. The Cresson and Coalport railroad runs through the land, and the Company has located a Station on the adjoining tract, known as "Dawson's Station."

2.—ALSO, the one undivided half part of all that certain other tract of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Allegheny, in the County of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining land of Francis Parrish, F. A. Storm, William Litzinger, George McGuire, Ambrose Sanker and Franciscan Brothers, containing sixty-six [66] acres, more or less. About thirty-five acres of this tract is woodland, well set with hemlock, pine and other timber. The remaining part of the tract is in a high state of cultivation, and well adapted for farming purposes.

3.—ALSO, the one undivided half part of all that certain other lot or piece of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Allegheny, in the County of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining land of Peter Sweeny, Franciscan Brothers bounded in part by Township Road and alley on the west containing seven [7] acres, more or less. This land is valuable by reason of its proximity to the Borough of Loretto. It is improved and yields good crops.

4.—ALSO, the one undivided half part of all that certain other lot or piece and tract of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Allegheny, in the County of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining land of Franciscan Brothers, Rev. E. N. Bush, W. W. McAteer, and bounded on the east by an alley; containing four [4] acres, more or less. This land produces most excellent grass.

Terms of Sale.

Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on said Real Estate being knocked down to the purchaser. One-third the purchase money, less ten per cent., to be paid on confirmation of the Sale by the Court, and the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from date of confirmation of sale, to be secured by judgment bonds of the purchaser.

Persons desiring to view the premises will please call on J. E. Shields, residing at Loretto, Pa.

GEORGE F. STREIT,
Assignee of Robert T. Shields and Ella C. his wife, in trust for the creditors of said Robert T. Shields.
Altoona, September 16, 1887.-3t.

NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of David Youngkin, deceased.

GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on Monday September 26th 1887, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said David Youngkin, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why a trustee should not be appointed to sell the same.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
September, 1[illegible], 1887. 2t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of James and Susan McMullen, late of Chest Springs Borough, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement. J. H. NOONAN,
Adm'r of James and Susan McMullen, dec'd.
Aug 26, 6t.

Sheriff's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE

BY virtue of sundry writs of FIERI FACIAS ALIAS FIERI FACIAS and VENDITIONI EXPONAS, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 15, '87,

at 1 o'clock P. M. the following real estate to wit: All the right, title, and interest of Levi Ream, deceased, with notice to Silas Ream, administrator of said deceased, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of Joseph Wright on the east, Sylvester McKinzie, on the south, a township road on the west and land of George W. Kirby on the north, containing 56 acres, more or less, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and bank barn and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Thomas McGough. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. Sherbine and W. H. H. Robertson, guardian.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of John Brenner, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of William Mulhollen, estate of C. Allenbaugh, John Ream Jacob J. Weaver and others, containing twenty-five acres and eighty perches, more or less, about ten acres of which are cleared.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of John Bornner, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of William Mulhollen, estate of C. Allenbaugh and land above described, containing twenty-five acres, more or less, all of which is cleared, having thereon erected a one and one-half story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of John Brenner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob J. Weaver.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Francis McConnell, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of Charles Kochn, Margaret McKinney, Peter Burtnett Patrick Gonnery and James F. Kelly, containing sixty acres, more or less, about thirty acres cleared, having thereon erected one and one-half story plank house and log barn and other outbuildings now in the occupancy of Henry and Catherine McConnell.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of Francis McConnell, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Portage township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of J. C. Martin, William McConnell and Daniel Smay, containing 60 acres, more or less unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob J. Weaver.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two thirds on the confirmation of the deed. JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Sept. 2[illegible], 1887. Sheriff.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned will sell their farm, situated in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. A. McGough, A. J. Seil, Henry Marshfield, and others, containing 1[illegible] acres, 60 acres cleared and 58 acres well timbered with oak, hemlock, cucumber and hickory. A good two-story plank house and frame barn, together with all necessary out-buildings, a never failing spring of water and a stream of water running through the farm. There is also 75 choice apple, pear and peach trees on the premises. The above property will be sold at a price and terms to suit the purchaser and a good warrantee deed guaranteed.

MARY FURY,
ANN FURY,
June 10, '87. Loretto Postoffice, Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. Estate of Christopher Robine, dec'd. Letters testamentary on the estate of Christopher Robine, late of the borough of Lilly, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to
PETER ROBINE, Jr.
JAMES CALLAHAN
Executors of Christopher Robine, dec'd.
Lilly, Pa., September 23d, 1887.

--OUR--

FALL SUITS & OVERCOATS

WILL BE EXHIBITED

AT THE

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

OCTOBER 10, 11, 12.

Everybody should see this grand display of Fall Clothing. It contains everything that is lovely and attractive, as well as reliable and lowest prices.

We sell the only superior goods; superiorsly made at prices below all others.

Woolf, Son & Thomas,

☞Champion Low Price Clothiers of

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE BOTTOM

IS REACHED AT LAST.

The largest stock of hardware ever offered in the County can be found at my store. I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I will continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a cooking or heating stove, tinware hardware, nails, iron, glass, trunks and farming implements, call and see my stock and learn my prices.

Aug 13, '85.

G. HUNTLEY,

HIGH STREET, — — — EBENSBURG

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
☞Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞Office on Centre street, near High.

STRAY NOTICE.—A white and red spotted cow, about 4 years old, wearing a bell with copper rivets in straps strayed away from the premises of the undersigned on June [illegible], 1887. A reward will be paid for information of her whereabouts.
EPH. DUNMIRE,
Glen White P. O., Blair Co., Pa.
July 22, 1887.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK.

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Stephen G. Cullan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement. A. W. BUCK,
Ebensburg, Pa., Aug. 26, 1887. 6t. Adm'r.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNY ROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission, storage, &c., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

Importers and exporters, 86 William st., New York

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Orphans' Court, of Cambria County, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on the premises in the Borough of Chest Springs, in Cambria county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, 20TH DAY OCTOBER 1887,

at ONE o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, situate in the Borough of Chest Springs, Cambria county, bounded and described as follows:

All that certain piece or lot of ground bounded on the East by a street, on the North by lot of Mary Ann Conrad, on the West by an alley, and on the South by an alley.

ALSO—All that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Chest Springs, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lots of E. & H. Nutter, and fronting on ——— street on side, and an alley on the other side.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one-third of the balance on confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest on deferred payments, and to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser on the premises.
DR. J. H. NOONAN,
Administrator of James & Susan McMullen.
September 16, 1887.-8t.

D. LANCELL'S

ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials all of recent date:

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose Cal., writes: "I find the Remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M. Warren, Kan., writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different States—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

L. B. Phelps, P. M. Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with Asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physicians did for me in three years."

H. C. Plimpton, Joliet Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address TRIAL PACKAGE FREE OF CHARGE. If your druggist fails to keep it do not permit him to sell you some worthless imitation by his representing it as being just as good, but send directly to us. Write your name and address plainly.

Address, J. ZIMMERMAN & CO., Props., Wholesale Druggists, Wooster, Wayne Co., O. Full size box by mail $1.00.

June 24, 1887.-1y.

ALL kinds of Job work neatly an expeditiously executed at this office.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY,
For Young Men and Boys, Media, Penn
12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. [illegible] students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class in the commercial department every year. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to the Library in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Pa.

ONLY $20.

This Style Philadelphia Singer.

Other companies charge from $40 to $60. A complete set of attachments with each machine. Also Johnson Ruffler, Johnson Tucker, and box of Four Hemmers and a Binder. 15 DAYS' TRIAL in your own house before you pay one cent. Every machine WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS. Send for Circular.

C. A. WOOD COMPANY,

17 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN,

1.50 PER YEAR 1.50

WITHIN THE COUNTY.

OUTSIDE THE COUNTY, $1.70

THE "FREEMAN"

JOB OFFICE

—IS ONE OF THE—

MOST COMPLETE IN THE COUNTY

Address all communications to

FREEMAN,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Pen Picture of Lincoln.

It was a biting winter's day that I began my journey to Springfield. A furious snow storm was raging, and on my arrival at the capital of Illinois the whole city seemed almost buried under its white mantle. The streets were blockaded, only here and there a person was seen hurrying along the way, and the place appeared as though substantially uninhabited. Fortunately, the fury of the storm had kept away the usual army of office seekers, and I had the good fortune to find Mr. Lincoln at the state house, with only Mr. John G. Nicolay, his private secretary, for a companion. Mr. T. D. Jones, the sculptor, of Ohio, who was engaged in making a bust of the president, walked over from the hotel and introduced me to Mr. Lincoln, who arose upon our entrance and received us with unassuming courtesy. Telling him at once that my visit was purely official, and that office seeking formed no part of my mission, he grasped my hand in the most cordial manner, invited us to be seated, and remarked in a quizzing tone that as most of his visitors wanted something, and generally wanted it pretty bad, he was glad to find nobody in Ohio had any such itching.

This was the first time I had seen Mr. Lincoln, and my first impression was that he and Mr. Nicolay were the two homeliest men I had ever seen in one room at the same time. The president at first appeared to be all angles. His height was great, his shoulders broad and square, his legs, arms, body, forehead, nose, chin, seemd angular. He was dressed in an old fashioned black suit, well worn dress coat, satin vest, cut very low in front, displaying a large amount of shirt bosom. The shirt was scrupulously clean, but it had been so often washed and ironed that the edges were thereby well worn, and covered with a kind of stiff bristling fringe. The buttons were few in front, and as Mr. Lincoln seated himself in a very low chair, he disclosed a strong, powerful chest covered with hair like a bison. His face was covered with a stubby beard of a few weeks' growth, which he explained by saying that he was growing whiskers to improve the beauty of his appearance. His hair was long, thick, sprinkled with gray, and thrown back from a high, broad, retreating forehead. The perceptive faculties were unusually prominent, the eyebrows strongly marked and shaggy. The skin of his face was brown, coarse, covered with furrows and deep lines; mouth large, eyes sparkling, brilliant and thoughtful; hands and feet enormous, and when seated his legs from the knees down appared out of all proportion in length to the rest of his person. He held in his hands a pair of heavy, old fashioned, silver bowed spectacles.

Altogether, his person and manner was that of an extremely awkward, ungainly man dressed in country fashion in his Sunday clothes, visiting away from his daily work and anxious to get back to his ordinary occupation and working garments. His face in respose was that of a vigorous, original, intellectual thinker, but clouded with a peculiar gravity as near to melancholy as it can be described. When he began to talk the whole countenance lightned, the eyes trinkled with fun or shone with seriousness. At times his laugh was so boisterous, boy like and genuine that it was positively infectious.

How the Monkey Stole the Money.

In a house on the Boulevard Napoleon, of Toulouse, a women locked up money in a desk and went out shopping; on her return she missed three napoleons, a gold 5 franc piece, and a franc in silver. There was no trace of the burglary. Very much bewildered by these losses the good woman was deep in reflection over the matter when she heard a roar of laughter from her neighbor's garden. "Oh, the thief!" cried several persons at once. "Where has he stolen this?" The dame descended instantly, ran out and said: "Oh! my monkey, messieurs; where is the thief?" "He is up a tree, madame," pointing up to a monkey in a high branch above them, "but here is the money!" The monkey who certainly would be an invaluable assistant to a burglar, had been seen to climb into the window of one of the good lady's rooms, had unlocked a drawer, found the money, and concealing it in his jowl had brought it to his master. I find it that no less an authority than Buffon declares that a female chimpanzee who went out to service at Loango made the beds, swept the house, and so far assisted in cooking as to turn the spit. M. de Grandpre, an officer of the French navy, tells of another chimpanzee, on board a French man-of-war, which assists the cook and turns the capstan and furls sail as well as any of the sailors. In China monkeys help in the tea picking, and Lord Monboddo used to gravely contend that apes could talk readily enough, but that their superior cunning told them to hold their tongues least they should be put to hard work.

The "Great Eastern."

The huge steamship, which might have been christened "Brunel's folly," is at last going to be put to the work for which she was originally intended—namely, the Australian trade; but not before she has undergone an important metamorphosis. She is to have her paddles removed and to trust to her screw propeller alone. She is, moreover, to have her engine power enormously increased, so as to be able to do twenty knots an hour. There is no reason why she should not do this. In spite of her enormous bulk she is a vessel of beautiful lines, and to the day of his death was the pride of her designer, Mr. Scott Russell. Only a short time before his death I heard Mr. Scott Russell express his confidence in the future of the great ship which had been conceived by Brunel and executed by himself, notwithstanding that she had then for nearly twenty years been a colossal failure. The "Great Eastern" will probably occupy a permanent place in the world's history as the biggest ship ever built, but some of the larger Atlantic liners do not fall so very far short of her size.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.
Selene emerging from Darkness.
GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.
A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Rev. Wm. Lucas, Rector Grace church, Ravenna, O., writes: "I cordially endorse Kaskine as being just what you claim, an excellent substitute for quinine, with none of its bad effects. Mrs. Lucas had a serious form of malaria, and was confined to her bed for months. Kaskine had her up and around in a few days, and in a short time cured her."

Living in the malarial districts of Maryland I became a victim of worst forms of malarial fever. I drugged myself with quinine and other remedies without avail. I was greatly reduced when I heard of Kaskine. Its curative powers were a medical revelation to me. It cured me and I have not had a return of the trouble. (Prof.) J. D. Bird, M. A., Asst. Chemist, Maryland Agricultural College.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

DR. SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.
SINE'S SYRUP WATCHES & YOU SLEEP

"Rough on Rats."
clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs.

Heart Pains.
Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1. druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhoea, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh."
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Water Bugs, Roaches."
"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles ants.

For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
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Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE 50c. and $1.00.
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop's. BUFFALO, N. Y.

DR. SELLERS'
OVER 1,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS, THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES. ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT. PRICE 25 CTS.
COUGH SYRUP
DON'T FORGET THAT
DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
ALWAYS CURES PIMPLES, BOILS, SORE EYES, MALARIA, MERCURIAL AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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GET UP CLUBS.

Ebensburg & Cresson R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Cresson,	9.00	12.10	5.25.
Luckett,	9.07	11.29	5.35.
Munster,	9.14	11.29	5.42.
Noel,	9.19	11.35	5.48.
Kaylor,	9.24	11.41	5.53.
Bradley,	9.30	11.47	6.02.
Ebensburg,	9.40	12.01	6.15.

LEAVES—SOUTHWARD.

	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Ebensburg,	7.05	10.00	3.00
Bradley,	7.15	10.09	3.15.
Kaylor,	7.21	10.15	3.24.
Noel,	7.25	10.20	3.30.
Munster,	7.30	10.25	3.36.
Luckett,	7.36	10.32	3.45.
Cresson,	7.45	10.40	4.00.

Cresson and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.
Cresson,	9.10	5.29.
Wildwood,	9.28	5.33.
Dawson,	9.32	5.36.
Amsbey,	9.43	5.44.
Ashville,	9.52	5.51.
Millside,	10.00	5.57.
Dysarts,	10.06	6.01.
Condron,	10.10	6.05.
Dean,	10.16	6.09.
Frugality,	10.27	6.17.
Shirley,	10.35	6.23.
Fallen Timber,	10.37	6.25.
Flynn City,	10.49	6.34.
Coalport,	11.01	6.43.
Rosebud,	11.04	6.45.
Irvona,	11.10	6.50.

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

	Mail P. M.	Exp. A. M.
Irvona,	2.30	7.00
Rosebud,	2.36	7.05.
Coalport,	2.38	7.07.
Flyn City,	2.48	7.16.
Fallen Timber,	2.57	7.25.
Shirley,	3.00	7.27.
Frugality,	3.06	7.32.
Dean,	3.15	7.41.
Condron,	3.20	7.45.
Dysart,	3.24	7.49.
Millside,	3.28	7.52.
Ashville,	3.35	8.00.
Amsbry,	3.42	8.05.
Dawson,	3.52	8.14.
Wildwood,	3.55	8.17.
Cresson,	4.10	8.30

THE NEW AND ELEGANT
—HIGH ARM—
"JENNIE JUNE"
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER.
The LADIES' FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT RUNNING and does such beautiful work. Agents' Favorite, because it is a quick and easy seller.
AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
JUNE MANUFACTURING CO.
Cor. La Salle Avenue and Ontario Street,
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BOOKS FOR THE MILLION
Complete Novels and Other Works, by Famous Authors, Almost Given Away. The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, and all are printed from good type upon good paper. They treat of a great variety of subjects, and we think no one can examine the list without finding therein some that he or she would like to possess. In cloth-bound form these books would cost $1.00 each. Each book is complete in itself.
1. The Widow Bedott Papers. This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
2. Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues, Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence, giving plain directions for the composition of letters of every kind, with innumerable forms and examples.
6. The Frozen Deep. A thrilling Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. Red Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. "The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse, and of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful than this.
9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
15. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. The finest collection of fairy stories published. The children are delighted with them.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands, a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of the people of foreign countries.
24. 57 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," etc.
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How Presidents Economized.

James Monroe died in New York, insolvent.

Buchanan left over $250,000 to his nephews and nieces.

Martin Van Buren did not save much out of his salary, but $300,000.

Adams was poor, but by his wise, able management he never suffered want.

James K. Polk left about $150,000. As he had no children Mrs Polk received it all.

Fillmore left the White House a poor man, but by a second marriage became wealthy.

Pierce did not do so well. Fifty thousand dollars was his limit, with no one to inherit it.

Of the earlier Presidents, Washington was the wealthiest. At his death his estate was valued at $300,000.

When Jefferson entered the White House he was a wealthy man, but he lost his property and died insolvent.

John Tyler went to the White House a poor man, but managed to save enough out of his salary to live in comfort.

President Arthur was a very high feeder. He spent a great deal of money on his table, and managed to save nothing.

President Cleveland will probably not be able to save more than $100,000 out his whole term, if he saves that much.

Andrew Jackson was counted a rich man in his day. The Hermitage, which he left to his adopted son, is now the property of the State.

Mrs. Hayes ran the financial end of the house during Hayes' administration, and that she is a financier is proved by the amount saved of his salary.

Garfield was not in office long enough to save much money. He left about $40,000, and the gifts Mrs. Garfield has received have made her a wealthy woman.

Madison was wealthy when he became President, and left a handsome estate, which Mrs. Madison's son, Bayne Todd, squandered, and left her a poor woman.

Grant never saved much of his salary, but the generous gifts of his friends made him independent. He lost his all in the Grant-Ward failure. The sale of his book has placed his wife in an affluent position.

A Partial Success.

There is a woman living down Howard street who reads the newspapers. She read in a newspaper the other day that a Boston woman cured her husband of running out nights by making him jealous. The idea was a good one. She let her sister into the plot, and the sister's husband might have been seen sneaking into and out of the house at a late evening hour. Some of the neighbors got hold of it, and some one wrote to the husband:

"Beware! As a friend I would advise you to watch your wife!"

His wife saw the bud of suspicion in his eye, and was hugely pleased. She told her sister, and there was a great cackling. Sister told her husband, and he slapped his leg and exclaimed:

"Ha! ha! ha! We've got him on the run!"

The other night the Howard street man went out as usual. The brother-in-law disguised himself and went over to the house, taking care to be seen. He was just mounting the steps when a horsewhip began to play over and around him, and as he started to run he was knocked down and stepped on and walked over until he scarcely had the strength left to climb out of the yard in front of a No. 9 boot. The injured husband then entered the house and broke up $500 worth of funiture, and destroyed jewelry and dresses costing as much more. His wife had to explain the plot in order to save her life, but that didn't restore the goods nor heal the brother-in-law's bruises.

It is very quiet down there now. The husband goes out o'nights as usual, and the Boston idea has been coated with tar and buried in the back yard until wanted.

She Cured Him.

There is a young married man living in Minneapolis who is a very good fellow, but he has fallen into the habit of using profanity almost constantly. His charming wife tried a dozen ways to break him of the habit without success. Finally she decided upon a plan. He came home the other evening and remarked: "It's been a h——of a day, hasn't it?" "What in h——has been the matter with it?" asked the wife cooly. He looked as if he had been struck by a cyclone. It required two days to break the young man of the habit, for his wife reapeated every "swear-word" he used in her presence. Now he doesn't swear even when he misses a nail and strikes his finger with the hammer.

A Plague of Wild Cats.

It is hard to please everybody. In some parts of the world rabbits are looked on as pests, and now there comes a cry from South Africa that if the wild cats are not put down soon there will be not a rabbit left in Robben Island. A big black cat was traced to its den, and though its hunters could not catch it, they found proofs of its industry and destructiveness in the innumerable skins and tails of baby rabbits with which its lair was littered. The spot was cleared out and visited next day, when thirteen wee bunnies were found, only recently killed.

Purity of Grape Products.

The scarcity of pure and reliable wines has kept them out of the reach of those in moderate circumstances. Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., who has spent thirty-two years in cultivating and acclimating the Port Wine Grape vines from Portugal, and establishing his vineyards, produces wine that has been tested by experts and pronounced the best wine in America. For sale by druggists.

THE people of Switzerland, by a vote of 252,791 to 127,474, have approved a law which gives the Government the sole right to manufacture and sell spirituous liquors.

HEARTLESS CRUELTY
it is to delude a poor sufferer into the belief that some worthless liniment will cure rheumatism and neuralgia. Honesty is the best policy in the manufacture of proprietary articles as in all other matters, and the fact that the proprietors of Athlophoros have never claimed for it even all its merit would warrant has not a little to do with its wonderful popularity, and the thousands of grateful testimonials received by them show that their policy has been wise as well as right.
Experience has amply demonstrated that mere outward applications are worthless. The disease has its seat in the blood, and any remedy to be successful must deal with the obstructive acid which poisons and inflames it.
Athlophoros acts on the blood, muscles and joints directly. It takes the poison out of the blood and carries it out of the system; it invigorates the action of the muscles and limbers the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the liver and kidneys, cleansing them from irritating substances, and, if followed up after the rheumatic conditions cease, it will restore these organs to regularity and health.
West Chazy, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1886.
Yours of August 14th, is at hand, and in reply would say that Athlophoros proved the most effectual remedy for neuralgia in the case of my son that I ever tried. After using half a bottle he was not troubled any more for six months.
HENRY HARRIS.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa., Aug. 10, 1886.
I am thankful that I tried Athlophoros. I had rheumatism seven years, part of the time could not move; but to-day I am well and hearty. I write this hoping some other sufferer may try it.
W. S. FLEMING.
Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.
For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

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FREE TO YOU.
For 25 cents we will send the FAMILY VISITOR—SIX months. [illegible] 32 columns of [illegible] illustrated stories, poetry, hints and helps for the household, practical recipes, ladies' fancy work, and other matters. In addition we will send free a small Linen and Stationery Marker, [illegible] THE FAMILY VISITOR, Philadelphia, Penna.

ROAD TO RUIN
a beautiful Temperance Picture. Old and young may look at it and constantly discover new beauties. Shows the first step, first drink, wages of death, curse of drinking, destroyer of homes, signing the pledge, reformation, and the nature and effects of drinking, with much valuable and useful information. Endorsed by Mrs. Frances E. Willard and others of the N. W. C. T. U. It is not a cheap, worthless thing, but a genuine work of art. Printed in six colors on plate paper 22x28, mounted on rollers ready to hang on the wall.
AGENTS WANTED. There is nothing like it. The field is clear. Temperance people everywhere will buy and encourage the selling of it. Simply show it and it sells itself. Satisfy yourself and send 50c. for sample copy and terms to agents. Address H. W. KELLEY, 711 Sansom St., Phil'd'a, Pa. Mention this paper.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

Important to Canvassers.
WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest-established, best-known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed Fertilizer GRAIN Drill.
Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular.
A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

The Alps.

One cannot command the language to convey an adequate idea of this magnificence. You are standing far below, gazing up to where the great disc of the glittering Alps cuts the heavens, and drinking in the influence of the silent scene around. Suddenly an enormous mass of snow and ice, in itself a mountain, seems to move; it breaks from the toppling outmost mountain ridge of snow, where it is hundreds of feet in depth, and in its first fall, of perhaps 2000 feet, is broken into millions of fragments. As you first see the flash of distant artillery by night, then hear the roar, so here you may see the white flashing mass majestically bowing, and hear the astounding din. A cloud of dusty, misty, dry snow rises into the air from the concussion, forming a white volume of fleecy smoke, or mist light, from the bosom of which thunders forth the ice torrent in its second prodigious fall over the rocky battlements. The eye follows it delighted, as it ploughs through the path which preceding avalanches have worn, till it comes to the brink of a vast ridge of bare rock, perhaps more than 2000 feet perpendicular. Then flows the whole cataract over the gulf with a still louder thunder. Another fall of still greater depth ensues, over a second similar castellated ridge or reef in the face of the mountain, with an awful majestic slowness, and a tremendous crash in its concussion, awakening again the reverberating peals of thunder. Then the torrent roars on to another similar fall, till at length it reaches a mighty groove of snow and ice, like the slide down the Pilatus, of which Playfair has given so powerfully and graphic description. Here its progress is slower, and last of all you listen to the roar of the falling fragment as they drop out of sight, with dead weight, into the bottom of the gulf, to rest there forever.

Invasion of the Sea.

There are portions of the land along the sea coast where the waves are always fighting for dominion. The wearing away of the earth is very rapid unless these places are protected by artificial dykes or by natural embankments of sand. On the east coast of England great changes have been wrought within a few hundred years. Where the old maps of that cost appear incorrect, showing capes where there are now bays, the want of accuracy to-day is not due to any fault of the maps. The shore line has greatly changed, and villages and churches have disappeared or now to be seen under the waves.

The most wonderful thing about all is the slender means by which the power of the sea is resisted. A layer of sand of only a few inches thickness, washed upon the edge of a marsh, will bear all the pounding and beating of the sea in a storm, and be made all the firmer by what it has to endure. And yet the same sand when it is dry, will seem as poorly fitted for a breakwater as would a snow bank.

All along our Atlantic coast are to be found beaches like those on the east coast of England, which rest upon soft mud. The means of preserving these are as simple as the nature of the beaches themselves. Grasses that will grow in the sand, and will grow nowhere else, give the only protection that can be found, and, in most instances, all the protection that is needed. The variety grown is called marum grass in England. The name evidently means sea grass.

This grass was constantly sown by the Dutch on the sand hills which line their sea shore; and it is altogether likely that the practice of sowing it was introduced into England from Holland in very early times.

Russia's Czar a Hopeless Sot.

This, however, the czar of Russia is a hopeless and ofttimes helpless sot. Among those nearest to him it is well known, but never mentioned except in whispers, that he has several times suffered from that most frightful of all species of insanity, delirium tremens, and, the narrator alleges, his cruelty to those who were so unfortunate as to come under his hand upon these occasions would have appealed to the finer sensibilities of the king of Dahomey and caused that fiendish monarch to shed tears of compassion. In his lucid intervals he is reasonable, and even sagacious, but when under the influence of champagne or brandy, which two liquors are most delightful to the imperial palate, not even his ministers, and, least of all, his wife and children, can restrain his tendency to imperil his personal safety by exposing himself to the attacks of secret foes in his ungovernable recklessness. It is told of this imperial maniac that, on one occasion, M. de Giers was driven from the czar's presence with language unfit to be heard in the lowest haunts of infamy after having been summoned by his sovereign to report upon some matter affecting Russia's foreign policy, and that the czar's conduct so outraged him that he was only induced to retain his office at the earnest entreaty of friends and upon the czar's subsequent apology.

No Threshing Machines in India.

Needless to remark, says Harold Cox, threshing machines in India; as among the Jews in the days of the Old Testament, the corn is trodden out by oxen. This practice largely accounts for the dirty condition in which Indian wheat arrives in England. The method of winnowing employed in India has also the merits of simplicity and antiquity. Choosing a windy day, the cultivator or one of his family, or a laborer, takes a quantity of unwinnowed corn into a basket specially made for the purpose, and, lifting it up, lets the corn gradually fall to the ground, the wind blowing the chaff away. An exactly similar method is employed in Italy and parts of France, and perhaps is still known in parts of England. For cleaning the wheat before grinding the same method is employed, another man sometimes standing by another basket, fanning the wheat as it falls, in order to more effectually blow off the dirt.

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"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and if used in time is a great preventive of sickness. I often recommend it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.
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"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."
TIME AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED by always keeping Simmons Liver Regulator in the house.
"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhœa, Biliousness, and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.
PARKER'S TONIC
The best Cough Cure you can use,
And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.
HINDERCORNS
The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

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Carriage Making in all its Branches.
Painting, Trimming
and REPAIRING of all kinds done on the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriagesmith shop connected.
All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.
D. M. CHUTE.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE FIFTY ACRES of land in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. C. Moore, William Tomlinson and other lands of the subscriber, with a good water saw mill, and timber enough on the land to pay for it. There are also two log houses that could be fixed up to live in, and some good meadow ground. Eleven hundred dollars will buy it, and the subscriber will take $300 of the purchase money in sawing.
FRANCIS MORAN.
Allegheny township, June 4, 1887.

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LORETTO, PA,
IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200.
March 26th, 1886. tf.

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THE PLUMED KNIGHT. For $1.00 we will send, post paid, 50 Extra Fine Cigars of the above brand. SCHWARTZ & KLINE, Robesonia, Pa.
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CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. STANDARD SILVERWARE COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good.
Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

How People Freeze to Death.

A prominent Atlantic (Ga.) doctor was asked by a *Constitution* man to describe the process of freezing to death.

"It is very simple," replied the old doctor. "Did you ever notice how drowsy you become in cold weather? The extreme parts of the body when subjected for a time to a temperature impressively low readily lose their vitality; the circulation in the small vessels becomes weaker and weaker until it stagnates, and they are said to be frost-bitten. I know a man who, while on a drunken spree, lay out in the woods and had his toes frozen off. But to proceed. The influence of cold being extended and still further protracted there is great drowsiness, with lassitude and extreme dislike to muscular exertion. If you succumb to the feeling of drowsiness and sleep you drop into the sleep of death. You would first suffer intense pain, afterward you would experience a benumbing effect, and if walking your steps would become uncertain and tottering. Your utterance would become indistinct and an irresistible drowsiness would seize you. You would drop into sleep from which it would be impossible to arouse you, and death would speedily follow."

"If you should happen along in the nick of time and find a man at the point of freezing to death what would you do?"

"The first thing to do is to restore warmth, but it must be restored gradually. It has been found that in case of insensibility from cold the sudden exposure of the body to an elevated temperature is certainly fatal. If reaction takes place, it is short and violent, and the patient soon dies, not unfrequently in a state of delirum. In order to avoid this danger the man should be first rubbed with snow if at hand, which, though in itself is, cold, when near the melting point, much warmer than the frozen body; or the patient should be immersed in a bath of very cold water, made gradually less and less cold until the tempetature is raised to the natural standard. As soon as the muscles and other soft parts are sufficiently relaxed to admit of easy motion, artificial respiration should be resorted to. It might be done by throwing cold water upon the face or dashing it upon the shoulders. The sudden impression of cold upon the surface is a powerful stimulus to the respiratory process. When blowing into the mouth is resorted to, it is best to breathe two or three times deeply, so as to give the patient a better quality of air."

"Is cold injurious to one's system?"

"Yes; upon the weak and exhausted cold acts as a permanent debility. There is not indeed a more frequent exciter of disease than cold, when applied to the body under certain circumstances. A short exposure will, of course do little harm, but should a person be out long in it—say for instance he should lose his way on a winter night—the result would be dangerous. It is exceedingly dangerous also to go from a heated room into the cold air. The fair votaries of pleasure and dissipation often fall a sacrafice to the pursuit on this account, and many a young dancer has found in the chilling blast the call to an early tomb."

Small Beginnings.

Great results frequently spring from small and even insignificant beginnings. A tiny spark may kindle a vast fire. That powerful oak which stands like a prissant monarch in the forest was once an acorn dropped perhaps by a sacred pigeon. The mighty Mississippi river, sweeping so majestically onward to the gulf of Mexico, is but a little crystal rill at its source, oozing out of a few rocks on a hillside. A solitary fort to repel the attacks of the savage aborigines, first marked the site where a commercial emporium, a city of wealth and fashion, now raises its white washed walls.

One little word! Did you ever estimate its power for good or evil? It has been productive of a life-long misery; or perhaps it has laid the cornerstone of a lifetime of happiness. One word may have severed the strongest ties of friendship, or else counted heart-cords in the most undying affection.

Even a wink or a smile, a significant look or a meaning gesture of the hand, has been a signal of life or death to many an individual.

In like manner, the moral character, a life of happiness and usefulness, or an existence of darkest misery and woe to multitudes of men and women, has been the results of good or evil indulged in. Many hundreds of unfortunate people have looked back from the depths of shame and degradation at the one little act or deviation from the right which paved the way to ruin or downfall. As they had sown, so they were obliged to reap.

Keep an eye on the small beginnings.

Fertilizing with Clover.

As regards keeping up the fertility of the farm, bought manures are too expensive and it is hardly possible to make a sufficiency of home-made manures; we then must resort to sowing clover, rotating crops and resting part of the farm. Sowing clover is our cheapest and surest way of fertilizing, for when growing on the land, we can graze it or mow it for forage and its effects as a fertilizer last for several years. Waldo F. Brown, of Ohio, one of the most intelligent and successful farmers of the West, says this of clover: "With thirty-five years of careful observation of the effects of clover, I have each year valued it higher than I did the previous year; a crop of clover cannot be grown on my soil without benefiting it; no matter what use it is put to—whether pasture, cut for hay, allowed to mature a crop of seed, plowed under, or burned off, and each farmer who grows clover can determine for himself what is the best use he can put it to; the roots of clover are the most important factor in the fertilizing value of the soil, because their dried weight considerably exceeds that of the dried weight of the top; and also because they are richer in food elements than the tops.